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CITY OF COVENTRY.



Annual Report

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

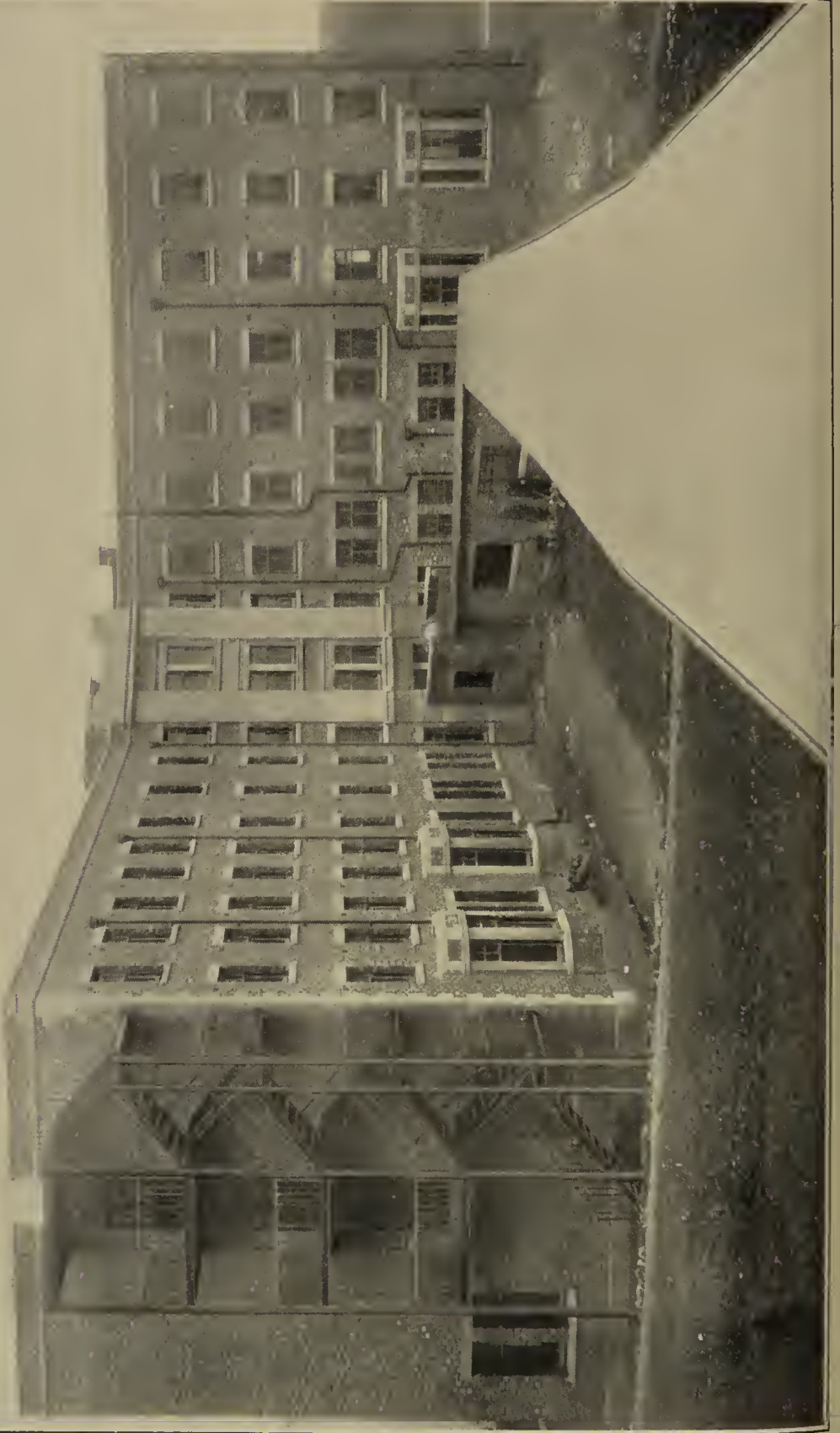
BY

A. MASSEY, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1930.





GULSON ROAD MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL — NEW NURSES' HOME.

CITY OF COVENTRY.



The Health of the City in 1930

Annual Report

. . BY . .

A. MASSEY, M.D., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer,
General Superintendent Corporation Hospitals.*

Coventry :

CURTIS AND BEAMISH, LTD., PRINTERS, HERTFORD STREET.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE).

MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL, *Chairman.* (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
 MISS COUNCILLOR A. ARNOLD, *Vice-Chairman.* (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
 THE MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN W. H. BATCHELOR, J.P.) (a)
 THE DEPUTY MAYOR (MR. ALDERMAN F. LEE, J.P.)
 MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S. (a) (b) (d)
 MR. COUNCILLOR A. T. ADAMS. (b) (d) (e)
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 MR. COUNCILLOR J. R. HOLBROOK. (c) (d)
 MRS. COUNCILLOR E. HUGHES. (b) (d)

Membership of the various Sub-Committees of the Public Health Committee is shewn by the following marks:—

- (a) Abattoir Sub-Committee
- (b) Hospitals Sub-Committee
- (c) Offensive Trades Sub-Committee.
- (d) Unfit Houses Sub-Committee.
- (e) Contributions Sub-Committee.

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REPRESENTATIVES ON THE WARWICK- SHIRE AND COVENTRY JOINT COMMITTEE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

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 MR. ALDERMAN SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S. (*Chairman of Joint Committee*).
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 MR. COUNCILLOR O. M. FLINN.
 MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.
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MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.

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MR. ALDERMAN T. A. B. SODEN, J.P., M.R.C.S.

MR. COUNCILLOR T. E. FRISWELL.

MRS. COUNCILLOR HUGHES.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Medical Officer of Health - | A. MASSEY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. |
| Deputy do. do. - | H. L. OLDERSHAW, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. |
| Assistant do. do. - | J. J. MURRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. |
| Tuberculosis Officer - | J. MCG. WILLIAMS, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. |
| Asst. Tuberculosis Officers { | R. J. CYRIAX, M.D., D.P.H. |
| | A. OGG, M.A., M.B., D.P.H. |
| Asst. Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare - - | GLADYS HAGUE, B.SC., M.B., Ch.B. (part time) |
| Medical Supt. (Gulson Rd. Municipal Hospital) - | W. GRAHAM, M.B., B.S. |
| Asst. Resident Medical Officer (Gulson Road Municipal Hospital) - | J. BALLANTINE, M.B., Ch.B. |
| Visiting Surgeon (Gulson Rd. Municipal Hosp.) | S. A. BALLANTYNE, M.B., F.R.C.S. (part time) |
| Medical Supt. (Memorial Sanatorium) - - | C. BUDGE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. |
| Asst. Medical Officers do. { | R. J. VINCE, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. |
| | J. G. S. McQUEEN, M.B., Ch.B. |
| Public Analysts - - | A. W. BOSTOCK HILL, M.D., D.P.H. } part W. T. RIGBY, F.I.C. } time |
| Veterinary Inspector - | W. DALE, M.R.C.V.S. (part time). |
| Chief Sanitary Inspector - | W. R. MARTIN.* \| |
| Deputy do. do. - | W. BEAUMONT.* \|\| |
| Housing Inspector - | A. C. SAWORD. x \|\| |

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF—continued.

Sanitary Inspectors—

Miss P. CHURCHILL.* E. JOHNSON.x|| T.E. WILLMOTT.* ||
 H. ELLIS.x H. LENTON.x J. RANDALL.x
 W. H. HOWARD.x V. CROFT (Probationer).

Supt. Health Visitor - Miss L. CURETON. § ¶ *

Dept. Supt. Health Visitor - Miss R. WARD. § ¶ *

Health Visitors—

Miss A. G. PUDGE. † § Miss E. R. SAUL.* § α
 Miss G. A. SAUL, B.A., Lond. † § Mrs. F. A. GEORGE. ¶ §
 Miss H. FORSTER. ¶ § c Miss E. BOULTON. §
 Miss G. O. MASKELL. ¶ § Miss A. J. RINGROSE. ¶ §
 Miss H. HAMPTON. ¶ § † Miss M. RATCLIFFE. ¶ §

Tuberculosis Visitor (Jointly
 for Coventry and War- } Mrs. A. SHAW.
 wickshire) - - - }

Matron (Gulson Road
 Municipal Hospital) - } Miss E. HOWARD.

Matron (City and Pinley
 Isolation Hospitals) - } Miss N. GREENWOOD.

Senior Sectional Clerks - { J. H. GRANT. †
 W. STORER.

Vaccination Officer - - T. LORD.

Clerks—

W. W. EVANS. G. A. J. TOWNSEND. J. H. BOYES.
 Miss G. HARVEY. Miss A. L. EDWARDS. Miss D. G. JOHNSON.
 Miss W. BROWN. Miss E. BRICKNELL. Miss D. FREARSON.

District Medical Officers (part time) - 4
 Public Vaccinator (part time) - - - 2

Gulson Road Municipal Hospital—

Nursing Staff, 53; Other, 46.

City and Pinley Hospitals—

Nursing Staff, 22; Other, 23.

* Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Inspector's Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

|| Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other foods.

x Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Joint Examination Board.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

§ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

¶ Three years general trained nurse.

a Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Maternity and Child Welfare Workers.

c New certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors under Memo 101/M.C.W.

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General Statistics.

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|--------------|--------|----------|---------|
| Area in acres | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,878 |
| Population (Census, 1921) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 128,157 |
| Population (estimated, 1930) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 173,240 |
| Density of population (1930) per acre | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13·4 |
| Number of inhabited houses (1921) 28,355 | ... | (Dec., 1930) | 40,519 | | |
| Average number of persons to each occupied house (mid. year) | | | | | 4·3 |
| Rateable Value of City (Oct., 1930) | ... | ... | ... | £950,682 | |
| Sum represented by a penny rate (Oct., 1930) | ... | ... | ... | £3,649 | |

Summary of Vital Statistics.

The principal features of the vital statistics for the year are as follows :—

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Estimated Population, 1930 | ... | ... | ... | 173,240 |
| Birth Rate | ... | ... | ... | 18·9 |
| Marriage Rate | ... | ... | ... | 16·1 |
| Recorded Death Rate | ... | ... | ... | 9·6 |
| Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births | ... | ... | ... | 57·0 |
| Death Rate from principal Infectious Diseases | ... | ... | ... | 0·32 |
| Respiratory Death Rate | ... | ... | ... | 1·27 |
| Phthisis Death Rate | ... | ... | ... | 0·85 |
| Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | 0·09 |
| Death Rate from Cancer | ... | ... | ... | 1·16 |

CITY OF COVENTRY.

Annual Health Report, 1930

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my second Annual Report—that for 1930—on the health of the City. The report constitutes the fifty-sixth of the series.

This preamble purports to introduce but a few of the features which are dealt with fully in subsequent pages. It is suggested that the report which follows be regarded as something more than a mere collection of statistics. It essays to be in addition a readable and informative record warranting careful perusal by responsible citizens.

The main vital statistics for the year are eminently satisfactory. They confirm my initial impressions that Coventry is among the healthiest of industrial towns. The 1930 death rate, 9.6 per 1,000 population, shows a sharp fall as compared with the figure of 11.5 for 1929. The 1930 death rate for England and Wales was 11.4, and that for the Great Towns 11.5. Coventry thus shows to advantage. The local infant mortality rate for 1930, 57 per 1,000 births, is the lowest on record in the City and compares favourably with the 1929 figure of 73. The corresponding 1930 rate for England and Wales was 60, and for the Great Towns 64.

The local birth rate continues to fall, and the figure for 1930—13.95 per 1,000 population—is lower than that of any preceding year (14.2 in 1929). The 1930 birth rate for England and Wales was 16.3.

Of the infectious diseases, diphtheria alone has occasioned serious concern. During the first quarter, both incidence and mortality were high, but progressive abatement was noted as the year advanced. It is possible that the abatement was not unconnected with a reorganization of accommodation at the City Hospital whereby it became possible to admit thereto a larger proportion of diphtheria cases than ever before. At the same time it is to be re-affirmed that local hospital provision for fevers in general is at present inadequate.

The project for a new Infectious Diseases Hospital has made headway during the year. Following upon a Ministry of Health Inquiry, approval was obtained to the appropriation of a site at Pinley. The conditions of an architectural competition were duly drawn up and the competition was being advertised at the year-end. It is anticipated that building will commence towards the end of 1931.

There have been important developments during 1930 in the local maternity and child welfare service. It is a pleasure to report that negotiations conducted early in the year with the Coventry Voluntary Welfare Centres, crystallized on April 1st, 1930, in a scheme of complete co-ordination between voluntary and municipal enterprise. A unified system has been secured without alienation of voluntary endeavour. I regard this as a happy state of affairs, and one devolving to the best interests of local maternity and child welfare work. It is a fortunate augury that, during the first year of the new regime, the infant mortality rate has declined in record fashion.

The Public Abattoir scheme has seen notable progress during the year and all preliminary details have been completed. The necessary loan sanction was duly obtained subsequent to a Ministry Inquiry in October. Actual building work will commence during the current year.

Popular health education is of basic importance in the public health scheme and much useful work on these lines has been accomplished—notably in the larger factories. The scheme of co-operation established during the year with the local Engineer-

ing Employers' Association and its welfare officers has proved of great mutual help in this connexion.

The year under review made history in the sphere of Public Health administration, for it saw the first operation of the Local Government Act, 1929, and gave birth to the Housing Act, 1930, and to the Mental Treatment Act. The important measures adopted locally to give effect to the new legislation are fully treated in the body of this report. They have placed on the Public Health Department a mass of added but welcome responsibility.

On April 1st, 1930, the advent of the Local Government Act enabled sweeping and salutary local changes. The chief of these was the appropriation, for purposes of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Acts, of the Gulson Road Hospital (301 beds)—formerly the Poor Law now the Municipal Hospital. The Hospital was separated geographically and administratively from the adjacent Institution and became an important and essential part of the general Public Health Department. Subsequent development of the hospital has been on the lines of greater utilization for acute cases, and it is noteworthy that 1930 saw a substantial increase in admissions as compared with any previous year. Such are the potentialities of the change.

In the sphere of housing, it is common knowledge that difficulties of re-housing displaced tenants have hitherto militated strongly against slum clearance. The 1930 Housing Act seeks to minimise these difficulties. In this connexion it is enacted that prior provision of houses for the displaced shall be a part of any clearance scheme. The financial provisions of the Act are designed to enable re-housing of slum tenants at rents they can reasonably pay. The stage is now set for a resolute attack on slum conditions, although it will take yet a little time for the new machinery to gain momentum. The local five years' housing programme under the Act is detailed in subsequent pages.

The 1930 Mental Treatment Act virtually establishes a preventive side to psychological medicine. Although the Act has not captured the popular imagination to the same extent as have other recent health enactments, it nevertheless possesses vast potentialities. The Act came into operation on January 1st, 1931, and by that date local administrative arrangements were in readiness.

The chronicles relating to the school medical service appear in a special section at the end of the main report.

That the work of an exceptionally heavy year has been so pleasurable, is due in large measure to the unfailing courtesy and help accorded me by the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and to the loyal and efficient service rendered by all members of my staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR MASSEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

*The Council House,
Coventry.*

March 31st, 1931.

Natural and Social Conditions

Vital Statistics

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Coventry is well-nigh surrounded by open country, and within its boundaries there is commendable provision of parks and commons.

The City is a not incongruous combination of old and new. The latter to-day predominates. The central portion of the town contains a considerable amount of old property situate within the limits of the former City wall, and embraces a number of ancient buildings of great architectural beauty but also many undesirable "courts."

The City has grown apace during the last decade, largely by reason of the immigration which inevitably followed upon the virile development of local industries.

The water supply is satisfactory quantitatively and qualitatively, although the water shows a degree of hardness.

The average standard of life in the City can be described as good, and favourable by comparison with that of many large industrial centres.

The staple industries of the town are motor, airplane and cycle manufacture, machine-tool making, general engineering, artificial silk manufacture, electrical industry, printing, and watch and clock making.

The local standard of factory hygiene is undoubtedly high, and modernity of method has produced a comparatively smoke-free industrial City.

Area.

The City at present covers an area of 12,878 acres. Boundary extensions took place in 1890 (1,486 to 3,093 acres), 1899 (3,093 to 4,147 acres), and 1928 (4,147 to 12,878 acres). At the time of writing, a further boundary extension is in prospect.

Population.

The population at the 1921 census was 128,157. The Registrar-General's estimate of population for mid 1929 was 162,100. The local estimated population for mid 1930 is 173,240. The day population is well in advance of the last-named figure, for the daily coming and going of those who work in the City and reside outside are very considerable. The rapid increase of population in recent years is due to the combined factors of

immigration, boundary extension and natural increase. In no place are the findings of the 1931 census awaited with more interest than in Coventry.

Rateable Value.

The rateable value of the City as at October, 1930, was £950,682, and the sum represented by a penny rate was calculated to be £3,649.

Meteorology.

Observations are made daily at the meteorological station in the City Hospital grounds. The readings are posted each day at St. Mary's Hall. Monthly records are forwarded to the Meteorological Department of the Air Ministry and are included in the monthly weather reports by that Office.

A complete summary of the meteorological observations for the twelve months of 1930 is given on page 14.

The chart opposite page 14 is of interest in that it illustrates the relationship which exists between the death rate and certain climatic conditions.

The highest temperature readings recorded during the year were :—In the shade, 89.1° F. on August 27th; one foot below the ground surface, 66.5° F. on August 30th; and four feet below the surface, 59.3° F. on September 4th and 5th.

Freezing point or below was recorded on 42 days during the year, thus :—January, 3; February, 15; March, 6; April, 1; November, 6; December, 11. During the previous year (1929), freezing was registered on 72 days.

The warmest day of the year was August 27th, and the coldest November 17th.

The total rainfall registered was 30.99 inches, as compared with 25.45 inches during 1929.

According to the Campbell-Stokes recording instrument, there were 1,250 hours of bright sunshine during the year.

Meteorological Observations made at the City Hospital, Coventry, 1930.

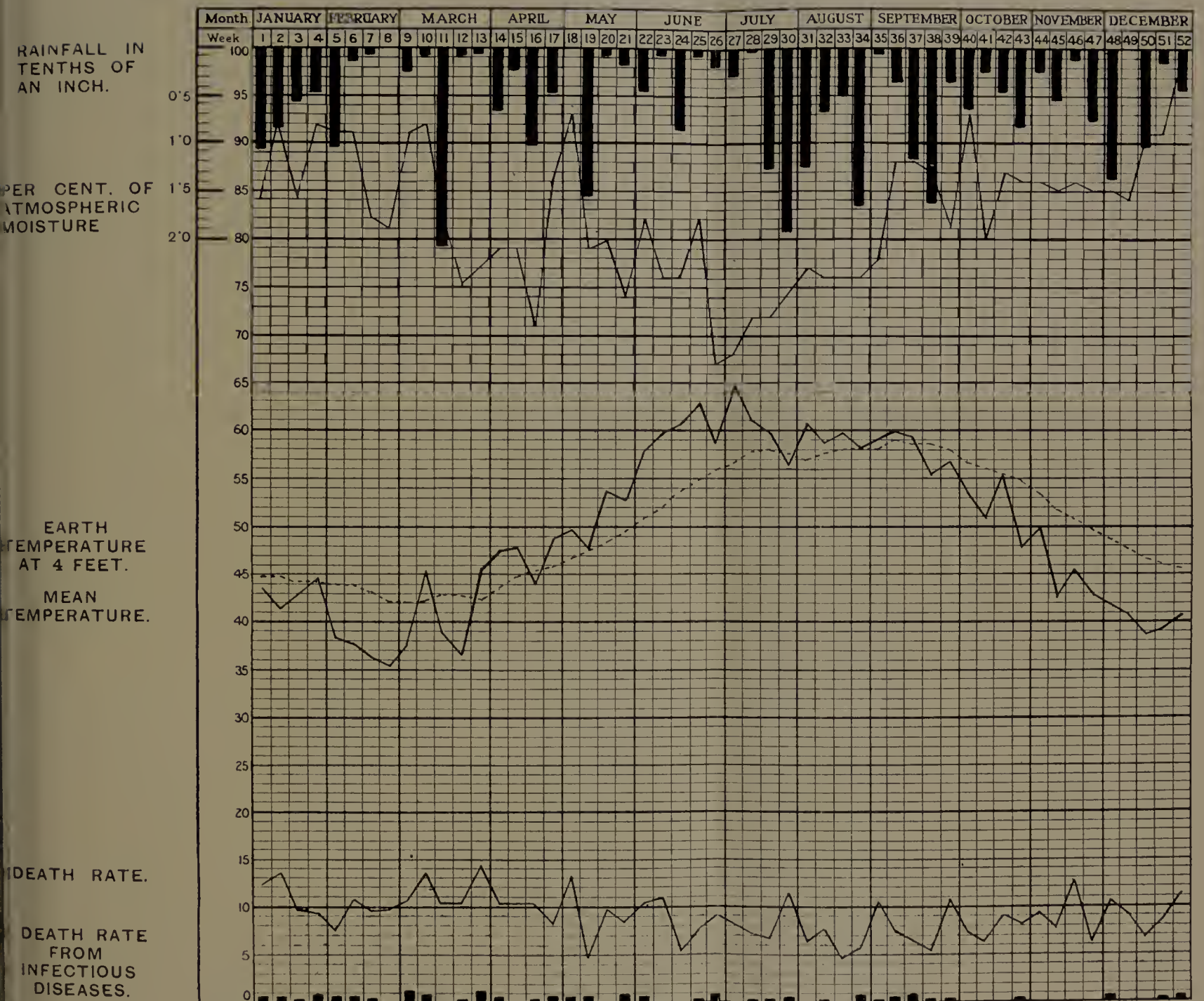
Lat. 52° 24' 34" Long. 1° 30' 20" Height of rim of rain gauge above mean Sea Level 271ft.

The cistern of the barometer is situated 326 feet above sea level.

| 1930 | Baro- meter Ins. | Air Temperature. | | | | | | | | | | Hygrometer. | | | | Earth Tempera- ture. | | Bright Sun- shine. | | Cloud. Mean of Observations at 9 a.m. (Scale 0-10). | Rain and other Forms of Precipitation. | | | | | | Weather. No. of Days of | | | | | | Wind Force (0-12.) | Wind Direction. No. of daily observations each month. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | Mean of | | Absolute Minimum and Maximum | | Mean of Observa- tions at 9 a.m. | | | | | | Per cent. of Total Possible. | | At 1 foot depth. | At 4 feet depth. | Daily Mean. | Mean of Observations at 9 a.m. (Scale 0-10). | Number of Days. | Total Fall. | | Difference from Average. | Amount. Day of a Day. | Most in a Day. | Snow. | Hail. | Thunderstorm. | Clear Sky. | Overcast. | Fog. | Ground Frost. | Gale. | Number of Observa- tions of Moderate and Strong Winds. | | Calm or Light Wind. | N. | N.E. | E. | S.E. | S. | S.W. | W. | N.W. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Max'm. | Min'm. | A | B | Mean of A and B. | Difference from Average. | Minimum | Day of Month. | Maximum | Day of Month. | Dry Bulb. | Depression of Wet Bulb. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Temperature of Dew Point | Humidity. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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CITY OF COVENTRY, 1930.

CHART ILLUSTRATING THE RELATION BETWEEN THE DEATH RATES AND PRINCIPAL METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.



VITAL STATISTICS.

Comparative Statistics of the Wards.

The table hereunder sets out the principal vital statistics for the year in respect of the fifteen wards in the City.

| WARDS. | Estimated population at middle of 1930. | Acreage. | Houses completed 1 Jan.—30 Dec., 1930. | Houses demolished 1 Jan.—30 Dec., 1930. | No. of Deaths Registered. | Death Rate, 1930. | No. of Births Registered. | Birth Rate, 1930. | No. of Deaths under 1 year of age. | Infantile Death Rate. |
|----------------|---|----------|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ALL SAINTS .. | 12,657 | 151 | .. | 1 | 164 | 12.9 | 151 | 11.9 | 11 | 72.8 |
| BABLAKE .. | 13,096 | 824 | 210 | .. | 196 | 14.9 | 260 | 19.8 | 17 | 69.2 |
| CHEYLESMORE .. | 11,477 | 947 | 8 | 1 | 102 | 8.8 | 143 | 12.4 | 5 | 34.9 |
| EARLSDON .. | 10,542 | 1,814 | 145 | .. | 74 | 7.0 | 110 | 10.4 | 6 | 54.5 |
| FOLESHILL .. | 10,748 | 271 | .. | 1 | 86 | 8.0 | 142 | 13.2 | 2 | 14.0 |
| GREY FRIARS .. | 12,235 | 607 | .. | 13 | 160 | 13.0 | 170 | 13.8 | 6 | 35.2 |
| HARNALL .. | 12,222 | 213 | 1 | .. | 121 | 9.9 | 220 | 18.0 | 13 | 59.0 |
| HILL FIELDS .. | 12,642 | 149 | 16 | .. | 114 | 9.0 | 143 | 11.3 | 6 | 41.8 |
| LONGFORD .. | 10,355 | 1,033 | 45 | 1 | 110 | 10.6 | 172 | 16.6 | 14 | 81.3 |
| RADFORD .. | 8,703 | 1,202 | 406 | 125 | 73 | 8.3 | 203 | 23.3 | 13 | 64.0 |
| ST. MARY'S .. | 11,590 | 252 | 3 | 12 | 160 | 13.8 | 149 | 12.8 | 11 | 73.8 |
| ST. PAUL'S .. | 11,774 | 389 | 15 | 1 | 108 | 9.1 | 117 | 9.9 | 1 | 8.5 |
| UPPER STOKE .. | 12,245 | 329 | 29 | 15 | 108 | 8.8 | 188 | 15.3 | 9 | 47.8 |
| LOWER STOKE .. | 12,931 | 940 | 312 | .. | 102 | 7.8 | 170 | 13.1 | 12 | 70.5 |
| WESTWOOD .. | 10,023 | 3,756 | 175 | .. | 84 | 8.3 | 151 | 15.0 | 12 | 79.4 |

Vital Statistics.

| Year. | Houses Inhabited. (December) | Vacant. | Population. (Mid-year) | Mortality. | Infectious Mortality. | Deaths under one year per 1000 born. | Birth Rate. |
|-------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1921 | 28,355 | 502 [‡] | 128,157 | 10·2 | 0·25 | 79·3 | 22·1 |
| 1922 | 28,661 | 72 | 129,000 | 10·6 | 0·34 | 70·4 | 18·9 |
| 1923 | 29,414 | 40 | 130,500 | 9·3 | 0·20 | 64·9 | 16·9 |
| 1924 | 29,685 | 90 | 132,000 | 9·6 | 0·19 | 79·4 | 16·0 |
| 1925 | 30,199 | 83 | 133,500 | 10·6 | 0·30 | 77·1 | 16·3 |
| 1926 | 31,034 | 111 | 135,000 | 9·7 | 0·15 | 68·9 | 15·7 |
| 1927 | 32,260 | 151 | 139,000 | 10·2 | 0·23 | 63·4 | 14·8 |
| 1928 | 38,474 | 175 | 168,134 | 9·6 | 0·34 | 65·7 | 14·4 |
| 1929 | 39,374 | 750 | 172,000 | 11·5 | 0·63 | 73·1 | 14·2 |
| 1930 | 40,519 | 800 | 173,240 | 9·6 | 0·32 | 57·0 | 13·9 |

[‡] The Census returns shew 502 unoccupied "dwellings"—not houses.

Marriages.

The number of marriages during the year was 1,396, giving a marriage rate of 16.1, compared with 16.6 as the average for the previous ten years. The table below gives a comparison with the local figures of previous years and with the figures for the country as a whole :—

| Year. | No. of Marriages. | Rate. | Rate for England and Wales. |
|-------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 1910 | 886 | 17·4 | 14·8 |
| 1911 | 938 | 17·4 | 15·2 |
| 1912 | 959 | 17·2 | 15·5 |
| 1913 | 1026 | 17·8 | 15·5 |
| 1914 | 1091 | 18·2 | 15·9 |
| 1915 | 1282 | 20·8 | 19·3 |
| 1916 | 1184 | 18·6 | 15·4 |
| 1917 | 1155 | 17·7 | 13·8 |
| 1918 | 1237 | 18·6 | 15·3 |
| 1919 | 1236 | 18·1 | 19·7 |
| 1920 | 1342 | 19·1 | 20·1 |
| 1921 | 1047 | 16·3 | 16·9 |
| 1922 | 948 | 14·7 | 15·8 |
| 1923 | 995 | 15·2 | 15·2 |
| 1924 | 1159 | 17·5 | 15·3 |
| 1925 | 1173 | 17·5 | 15·2 |
| 1926 | 1103 | 16·3 | 14·3 |
| 1927 | 1124 | 16·2 | 15·7 |
| 1928 | 1336 | 16·5 | 15·3 |
| 1929 | 1485 | 17·2 | 15·8 |
| 1930 | 1396 | 16·1 | 15·8 |

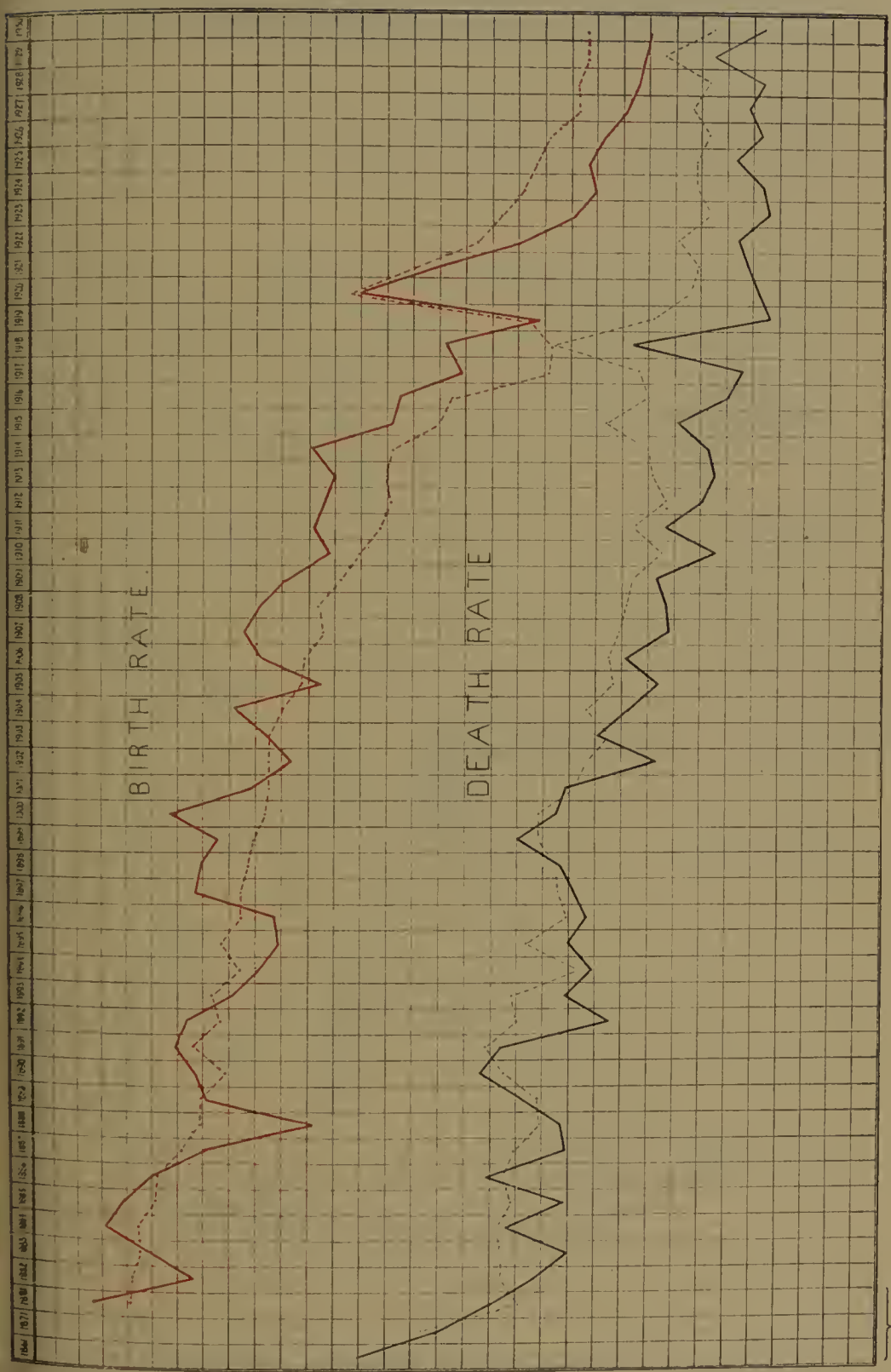
Births.

There were 2,489 births registered during the year in the City; 125 of them were transferred out, while 53 occurring elsewhere, were transferred in; this gives a net City figure of 2,417.

The birth-rate for the year was 13.95 per 1,000 of the estimated population—as compared with 14.2 in 1929 and an average rate of 17.2 for the past ten years. There were 91 illegitimate

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The thick lines represent the rates for Coventry. The dotted lines represent the rates for England and Wales.

Inquests.

Inquests numbering 163 were held during the year, including 32 inquiries into the deaths of non-inhabitants.

Infant Mortality.

There were 138 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving for the year under review a mortality per 1,000 births of 57. The average figure for the previous ten years is 71.8. The rate for 1929 was 73.1.

The 1930 infant mortality rate of the 107 great towns (including London) was 64; that of the 159 smaller towns was 55; the rate for England and Wales was 60.

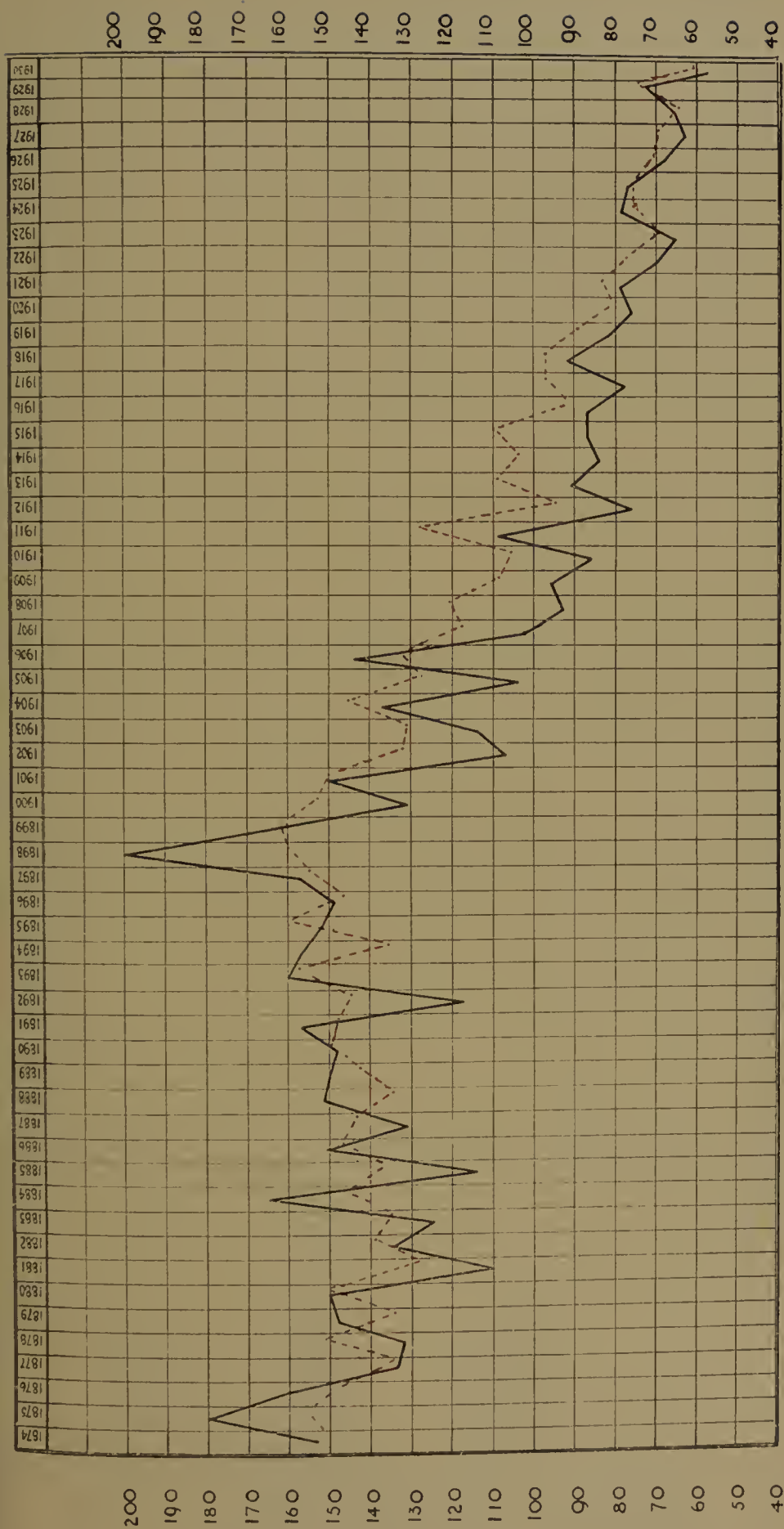
Again Coventry compares very favourably, and the local 1930 rate of 57 is the lowest ever recorded in the City.

The following table shows numerically over a number of years, the deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births in Coventry compared with those of the country as a whole:—

| Year. (1) | England and Wales. (2) | COVENTRY. | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | Death-rate. (3) | *Neo-natal death-rate. (4) | Difference. (5) |
| 1905 | 128 | 104 | 39.9 | 64.1 |
| 1906 | 133 | 144 | 40.1 | 103.9 |
| 1907 | 118 | 102 | 51.7 | 50.3 |
| 1908 | 121 | 93 | 36.1 | 56.9 |
| 1909 | 109 | 96 | 40.3 | 55.7 |
| 1910 | 106 | 86 | 40.7 | 45.3 |
| 1911 | 128 | 109 | 41.9 | 67.1 |
| 1912 | 95 | 76 | 36.0 | 40.0 |
| 1913 | 109 | 91.6 | 40.6 | 51.0 |
| 1914 | 104.8 | 84.6 | 36.5 | 48.1 |
| 1915 | 110.0 | 87.8 | 38.4 | 49.4 |
| 1916 | 91.0 | 87.5 | 37.4 | 50.1 |
| 1917 | 97.0 | 78.5 | 36.8 | 41.7 |
| 1918 | 97.0 | 92.5 | 37.5 | 55.0 |
| 1919 | 89.0 | 82.8 | 47.0 | 35.8 |
| 1920 | 80.0 | 76.0 | 36.6 | 39.4 |
| 1921 | 83.0 | 79.3 | 41.2 | 38.1 |
| 1922 | 77.0 | 70.4 | 32.7 | 37.7 |
| 1923 | 69.0 | 64.9 | 32.9 | 32.0 |
| 1924 | 75.0 | 79.4 | 36.9 | 42.5 |
| 1925 | 75.0 | 77.1 | 34.9 | 42.2 |
| 1926 | 70.0 | 68.9 | 38.7 | 30.2 |
| 1927 | 69.0 | 63.4 | 37.3 | 26.1 |
| 1928 | 65.0 | 65.7 | 39.5 | 26.2 |
| 1929 | 74.0 | 73.1 | 32.4 | 40.7 |
| 1930 | 60.0 | 57.0 | 30.1 | 26.9 |

* By neo-natal death rate is meant the death rate among infants under four weeks of age. These infants include those over whom the activities of a Sanitary Authority can have little effect. The difference between that rate and the infant mortality rate represents the rate in children over four weeks and under one year.

CHART SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1000 BIRTHS IN COVENTRY SINCE 1874.



The black line represents Coventry's Infantile Mortality.

The dotted line represents the Infantile Mortality in England and Wales.

TABLE 1.—VITAL STATISTICS OF CITY DURING 1930 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

| YEAR. | Population estimated to middle of each year. | BIRTHS. | | | TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE CITY. | | TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.* | | NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE CITY. | | | |
|-------|--|----------------------|----------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------|
| | | Un-corrected Number. | Nett. | | Number.* | Rate. | of Non-residents registered in the City.† | of Residents not registered in the City.‡ | Under 1 Year of Age. | | At all Ages. | |
| | | | Number.† | Rate. | | | | | Number.* | Rate per 1,000 Net Births | Number.* | Rate. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1925 | 133,500 | 2222 | 2178 | 16.3 | 1455 | 10.9 | 107 | 69 | 168 | 77.1 | 1417 | 10.6 |
| 1926 | 135,000 | 2205 | 2116 | 15.7 | 1362 | 10.0 | 108 | 59 | 146 | 68.9 | 1313 | 9.7 |
| 1927 | 139,000 | 2147 | 2065 | 14.8 | 1442 | 10.4 | 107 | 83 | 131 | 63.4 | 1418 | 10.2 |
| 1928 | 168,134* | 2388 | 2327 | 14.4 | 1565 | 9.6 | 80 | 81 | 153 | 65.7 | 1566 | 9.6 |
| 1929 | 172,000 | 2497 | 2434 | 14.2 | 2008 | 11.6 | 106 | 90 | 178 | 73.1 | 1992 | 11.5 |
| 1930 | 173,240 | 2489 | 2417 | 13.9 | 1687 | 9.7 | 107 | 92 | 138 | 57 | 1672 | 9.6 |

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 4.147.
(After 1928 boundary extension 12.878).

Total population at all ages ... 128,157
Total families or separate occupiers* 30,324

At Census of 1921.

* For statistical purposes a population of 161,600 was used.

TABLE III.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1930.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | | Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the City. | | | | | | | | | Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the City. |
|---|-------------------|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---|
| | | All ages. | Under 1 year. | 1 and under 2. | 2 and under 5. | 5 and under 15. | 15 and under 25. | 25 and under 45. | 45 and under 65. | 65 and upwards. | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| All causes | Certified | 1665 | 137 | 24 | 26 | 76 | 77 | 238 | 478 | 609 | 756 |
| | Uncertified | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| 1. Enteric Fever | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Small Pox | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Measles | .. | 11 | 4 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| 4. Scarlet Fever | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5. Whooping Cough | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 6. Diphtheria | .. | 40 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 31 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 33 |
| 7. Influenza | .. | 16 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| 8. Encephalitis Lethargica | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 9. Meningococcal Meningitis | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system | .. | 147 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 26 | 60 | 51 | 6 | 31 |
| 11. Other Tuberculous Diseases | .. | 17 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | .. | .. | 12 |
| 12. Cancer, malignant disease | .. | 201 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 27 | 98 | 75 | 74 |
| 13. Rheumatic Fever | .. | 24 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 13 |
| 14. Diabetes | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 12 | 12 |
| 15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. | .. | 75 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 25 | 44 | 24 |
| 16. Heart Disease | .. | 311 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 2 | 20 | 89 | 196 | 160 |
| 17. Arterio-Sclerosis | .. | 47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 17 | 29 | 6 |
| 18. Bronchitis | .. | 104 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 22 | 73 | 23 |
| 19. Pneumonia (all forms) | .. | 93 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 21 | 27 | 9 | 43 |
| 20. Other Respiratory diseases | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | 8 | 10 | 5 |
| 21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 6 | 6 | 17 |
| 22. Diarrhœa, etc. | .. | 24 | 18 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| 23. Appendicitis | .. | 23 | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 26 |
| 24. Cirrhosis of Liver | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | .. |
| 25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis | .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 19 |
| 26. Puerperal Sepsis | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 1 | .. | 6 |
| 27. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | 10 |
| 28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth | .. | 76 | 75 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| 29. Suicide | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 7 |
| 30. Other Deaths from Violence | .. | 79 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 61 |
| 31. Other Defined Diseases | .. | 232 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 24 | 66 | 99 | 121 |
| 32. Causes ill-defined or unknown | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| TOTALS .. | | 1672 | 138 | 24 | 26 | 76 | 77 | 239 | 482 | 610 | 756 |

Uncertified Deaths.

There were 7 uncertified deaths during the year, or 0.4 per cent. of the total number. Deaths are recorded as uncertified when no medical certificate is forthcoming concerning the cause of death, and when no inquest has been held.

The Local Government Act, 1929

Transferred Medical Services

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

1930 was an epic year in the sphere of public health administration, for on April 1st of the year under review there came into operation the Local Government Act, 1929, which wrought far-reaching and salutary changes in public medicine. Unification of public medical and health services in the larger areas of the country, unmistakably underlies the new legislation. Public medical services previously administered by the former Boards of Guardians are now conducted by the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs, and are required, wherever possible, to be provided otherwise than under the Poor Law.

Changes in Local Health Administration.

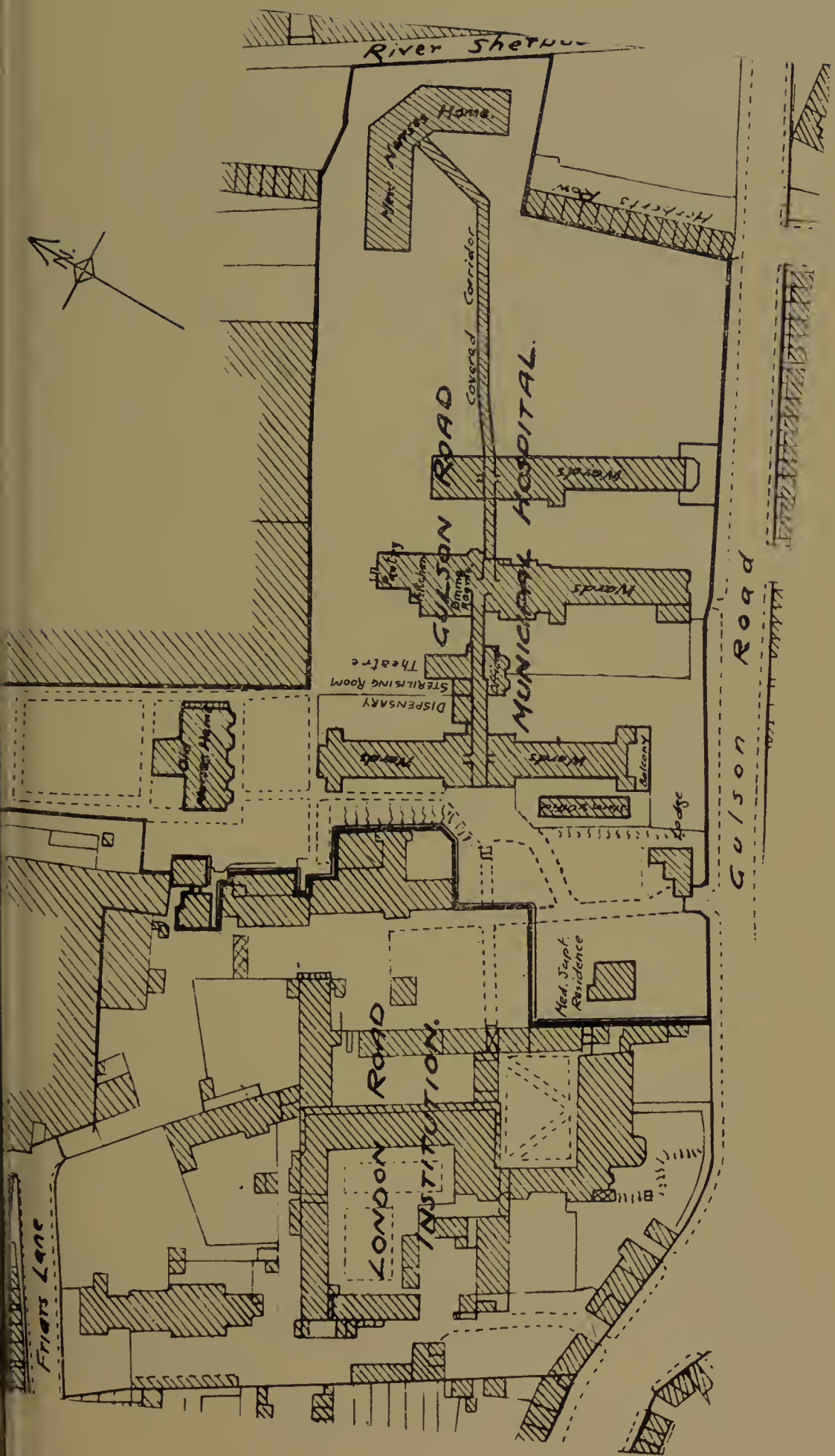
The changes in local public health administration consequent upon the Local Government Act are outlined below. The mass of added responsibility which has devolved upon the Public Health Department is readily apparent. To all intents and purposes, the Public Medical Services of the City—those vested in the Department prior to April 1st, 1930, and those transferred thereto on that date—have been welded into one great instrument, which is capable of operating in far-reaching fashion for the common good.

On April 1st, 1930, 100 persons in all were transferred and added to the staff of the Department.

(A). *The Gulson Road Hospital.*

The Gulson Road Hospital (formerly the Poor Law now the Municipal Hospital) was appropriated as from April 1st, 1930, for purposes of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Acts, and is now administered by the Public Health Committee on behalf of the City Council.

(i.) *Separation of Hospital from Institution.* The Hospital has been divided off from the adjoining Institution (administered by the Public Assistance Committee and previously known as the Workhouse) by the erection between them of a low brick wall surmounted by an iron railing. A separate entrance to the hospital precincts has been made and a new gate-keeper's lodge provided. The general disposition of hospital and institution



GULSON ROAD MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, COVENTRY

buildings enabled complete geographical separation without difficulty. The plan opposite page 24 illustrates the line of separation.

(ii.) *Stores and Supplies.* Prior to April 1st, 1930, supplies to hospital and institution emanated from a common stores situate in the institution. A hospital store was provided accordingly, placed conveniently within the hospital precincts. For various reasons it was deemed expedient to erect a temporary wooden building to serve as a hospital store. This will be replaced by a permanent structure in due course. All hospital supplies are now dealt with in the hospital store, with the exception of meat, bread, linen and drapery, which latter are drawn from the institution store and charged by institution against hospital. When a permanent store—structurally adapted to all its functions—is provided, hospital supplies will be dealt with entirely in the hospital.

(iii.) *Laundry, Heating, etc.* The laundry (recently enlarged and modernised) and the sources of heating for hospital and institution, appertain to the latter. These services are accorded to the hospital and appropriate charges made according to an approved system of costing, by the institution (Public Assistance Committee) to the hospital (Public Health Committee). Certain tradesmen's services—plumbing, carpentering, etc.—provided on the institution side are similarly available to the hospital by arrangement.

(iv.) *Staff.* The Medical Officer of Health, as Chief Medical Officer to the Corporation, is General Superintendent of the Corporation Hospitals and also Medical Adviser to the Public Assistance Committee. The staff of the hospital as at April 1st, 1930, was duly taken over. Certain transferred officers have continued to function in respect of both hospital and institution, and suitable apportionment of salary and emoluments in respect of services rendered to each was arranged. Such officers are the Medical Superintendent and the Assistant Medical Officer of Gulson Road Municipal Hospital, and the Master of the Institution, who is also Steward of the Hospital. Two members of the staff of the institution prior to April 1st were taken over to the hospital on the latter date as clerk-storekeeper and gate-keeper respectively. Additional appointments made to hospital staff since April 1st are those of an assistant clerk-storekeeper and a second gate-keeper.

(B). *Domiciliary Medical Services.*

The functions of general organization and supervision of domiciliary medical relief are discharged by the Public Health Committee on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee. There are four District Medical Officers who are general medical practitioners giving part-time services to the office. In so far as their official duties are concerned, they are officers of the Public Health Department.

(C). *Vaccination Services.*

As from April 1st, 1930, the control of vaccination services devolved upon the Public Health Committee. There are two Public Vaccinators who are general medical practitioners giving part-time services to the office. In so far as concerns their official duties, they are officers of the Public Health Department. The Vaccination Officer, as from April 1st, became a full-time member of the staff of the Department, and was accommodated in the offices of the Department at the Council House.

(D). *Part I. Children Act.*

The duties under Part I. of this Act were duly transferred to the Public Health Committee. The Health Visitors were appointed as the Visitors under the Act and give part-time service to this office.

(E). *Blind Persons Act, 1920, Declaration.*

On April 1st, 1930, a Declaration was made to the effect that domiciliary assistance to blind persons shall be provided otherwise than by way of Poor Relief. Administrative arrangements were made accordingly.

(F). *Transferred Clerical Staff. (Central Office).*

From the foregoing the large increase of clerical work occasioned to the Department since April 1st, 1930, will be patent. As this added work in the Department entailed diminished work in the Public Assistance offices (formerly Board of Guardians offices), a transfer of clerical staff was indicated. In this connexion two clerks were transferred from the then Board of Guardians offices for full-time service in the Public Health Department, and two additional junior clerks were appointed.

Gulson Road Municipal Hospital

Domiciliary Medical Services

GULSON ROAD MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

As explained in the foregoing Section, the former Poor Law Hospital, situate in Gulson Road, became on April 1st, 1930, the Municipal Hospital. The Hospital contains 301 beds, a classification of which is given in the table at the end of this section. The Hospital buildings comprise two large two-storied ward blocks (8 wards in all), new entrance-lodge, medical superintendent's house, new nurses' home (81 bedrooms), old nurses' home, covered way from Hospital proper to nurses' home, stores and mortuary. The laundry and boiler house, which serve both hospital and institution adjoining, are situate within the precincts of the last-named.

The new nurses' home was begun by the Guardians prior to the take-over on April 1st, 1930, and was officially opened and brought into occupation on April 1st, 1931. It constitutes a monument to the foresight of the Guardians and a fortunate legacy to the Corporation, for the increased residential accommodation it contains is indispensable in the present scheme of hospital development. The new hospital lodge was completed and occupied in November, 1930.

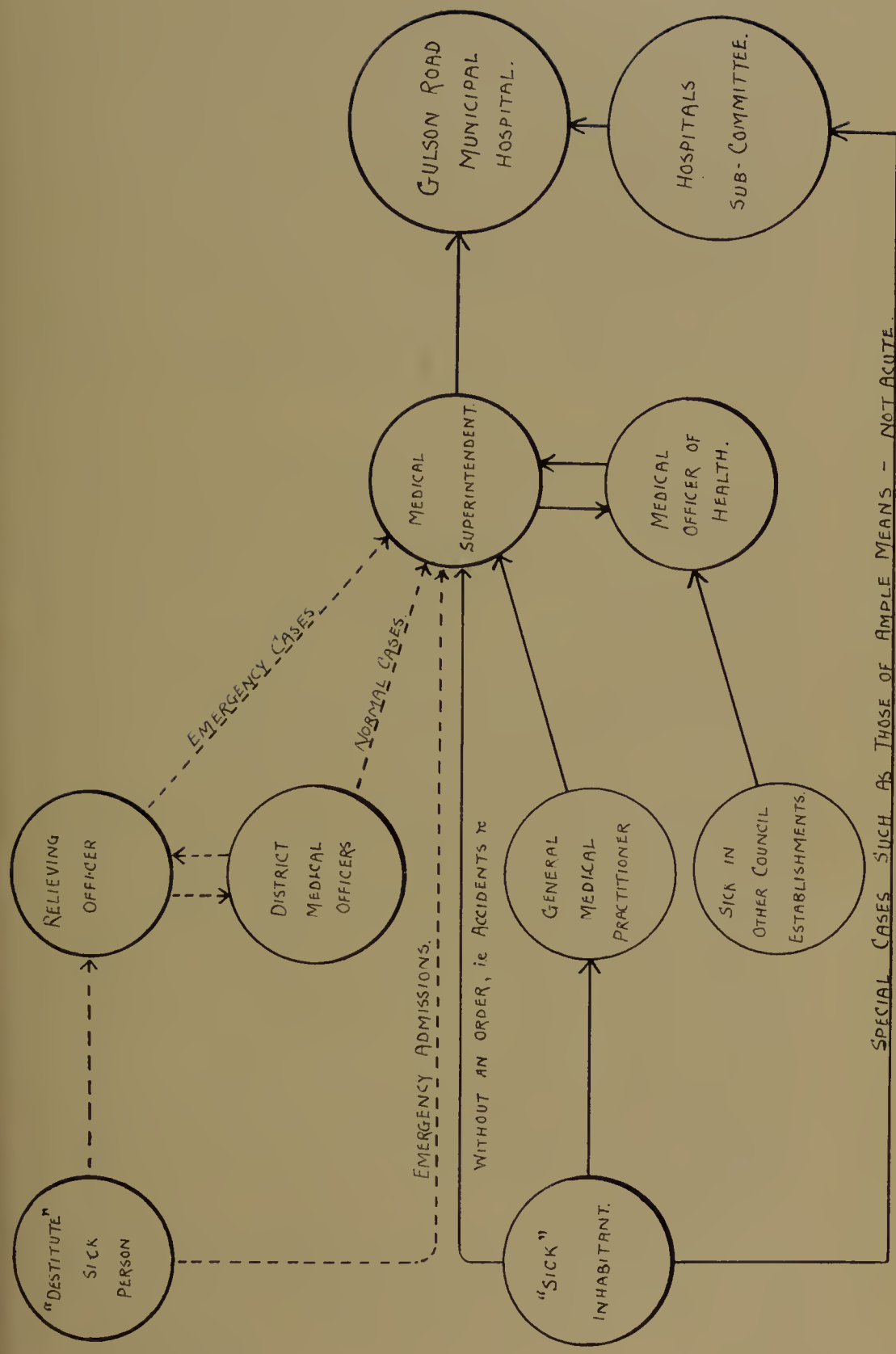
The hospital proper is well equipped, and possesses an excellent operating theatre and an X-Ray installation of latest type. It is capable of first class medical and surgical work on general hospital lines.

Hospital Staff.

The staff, as at December 31st, 1930, comprised the following :—

Medical Superintendent; one Assistant Medical Officer; Visiting Surgeon (part-time); Matron; Nursing Staff, 53; Steward; Dispenser; Clerk-storekeeper; subordinate male staff, 10; domestics, 33.

At the time of the appropriation on April 1st, 1930, it appeared that the staff was inadequate in certain directions. This was recognised by the then Guardians, who were unable, however, to take action owing to (i.) the then lack of accommodation for more nursing and domestic staff (the recent completion of the new



SPECIAL CASES SUCH AS THOSE OF ACUTE MEANS - NOT ACUTE.

nurses' home has removed this difficulty), and (ii.) the imminence of the operation of the Local Government Act. At the year end, after nine months experience under the new conditions, during which period the work of the hospital has definitely increased consequent upon the greater proportion of acute cases dealt with, it was competent to affirm definitely that the staffing arrangements were in some measure inadequate. This was the subject of a comprehensive report to the Public Health Committee in December, 1930, as a result of which it was decided to augment existing staff by the appointment of the following, viz.:—A second assistant Medical Officer, 5 nurses, 2 domestics, and an assistant male porter.

Amended Scheme of Admissions.

Prior to April 1st, 1930, routine admissions to hospital were effected through and by the relieving officers on medical certificate. Exceptionally only were admissions effected on direct representation, by medical practitioners to the hospital medical staff. It is to be noted that in both cases final responsibility in respect of admissions formerly devolved upon the Master of the Institution. This was a state of affairs clearly calling for amendment. Since the appropriation of the hospital on April 1st, 1930, the system of admissions has undergone a radical change. The hospital is now an essential branch of the public health department, and routine admissions are now effected, as in the case of any other general hospital, by direct arrangement between the medical practitioner outside and one of the appropriate medical officers of the Department, ordinarily the Medical Superintendent of the hospital. The Master of the Institution is no longer concerned in any way. A proportion of cases continue to be admitted through the relieving officers on a district medical officer's certificate, but an arrangement between the district medical officers and the medical superintendent of the hospital ensures that cases so submitted are suitable on medical grounds. The relieving officers no longer possess actual powers in respect of admissions; they nevertheless perform very useful work on occasion in connexion therewith, although it is clear that their sphere in this connexion inevitably becomes more and more limited. The diagram facing page 28 illustrates the existing machinery with regard to admissions.

Recovery of Costs of Maintenance and Treatment in Hospital.

Section 16 of the Local Government Act provides for recovery from persons liable, of costs or of such part thereof as they are able to pay in respect of maintenance and treatment in the hospital. As from April 1st, 1930, a Contributions Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee was constituted to deal with this. Full information as to means, etc., is obtained in respect of each patient admitted to hospital. The cases are considered fortnightly by committee and each is assessed on its merits. This system was deemed to be preferable to the adoption of an arbitrary scale. The system is working well and can show very tangible results.

A very real difficulty arises, however, in the case of the patient admitted to the Municipal Hospital, who has previously paid into the Hospital Saturday Fund in connexion with the local Voluntary Hospital. Such patients often demur when called upon to pay for their treatment, and they constitute a problem which was under careful consideration at the year end.

Cases from Outside Areas.

Coventry is the natural hospital centre for an area greater than that of the present City. Prior to April 1st, 1930, the local Guardians were reimbursed under the "law of settlement" in respect of cases from outside districts treated in the hospital. Since the take-over on the above-mentioned date, there is no such legal power to charge outside authorities. Liability for occasional cases admitted to the hospital from the County area through the appropriate county officers is admitted by the County. No general agreement has been reached, however, in this connexion. Not infrequently cases arrive "in extremis" at the hospital, and have therefore to be taken in although no liability for them is at present admitted by the County, on the grounds that they have not been specifically referred by appropriate County Officers.

Hospital Development. (See also "Hospital Policy," page 31).

Structural developments since April 1st, 1930, have been already mentioned. There have been striking developments in the work of the hospital. After but a few months experience since the appropriation, it can be reported that the hospital "turn-

over " is increasing progressively, consequent upon the greater proportion of acute cases now dealt with. In short, the hospital is becoming more and more a general hospital and giving service to a wider local public. This is in strict accord with the spirit of the Local Government Act.

Local Hospital Policy.

Now the hospital is conducted otherwise than under the Poor Law, it is able to afford wider service. Formerly it ordinarily could but serve the destitute classes; now it is a hospital for " sick inhabitants " in general. This means that it is competent for the Municipal Hospital to take its share in meeting the hospital needs of the local community as a whole. The full realization of this cannot be immediate, however, for the first responsibility of the hospital is the care of the sick poor. *In short, the hospital must first meet inherited obligations.*

In order fully to develop the hospital according to its newly-found status, it will be necessary to increase the available accommodation for acute cases. *There is at present a more or less stationary population of 90-100 chronic cases in the hospital who are suited to a simple institution rather than to a well-equipped hospital. The need for early removal of these cases from the hospital is very evident.*

Of first importance is the matter of co-operation with the local Voluntary Hospital (Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital). There is a mutual desire for this, and such is the spirit the Public Health Department wishes to foster. *The Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital and the Municipal Hospital must be complementary instruments operating in a common cause.*

In this way only can the hospital needs of our community be met.

The first joint meeting of the Public Health and Voluntary Hospital Committees was held during the year.

GULSON ROAD MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL—(STATISTICS).

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|
| (A) BEDS AVAILABLE. | (a) for men 107. | } Total 301. (Excluding cots in Maternity Wards). |
| | (b) for women 122. | |
| | (c) for children 72. | |

(B). CLASSIFICATION OF ACCOMMODATION AND NUMBER OF BEDS
OCCUPIED AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

| Classification of Wards. | No. of Wards. | BEDS. | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Men. | | Women. | | Children. | | Total. | |
| | | Pro- vided. | Occu- pied. | Pro- vided. | Occu- pied. | Pro- vided. | Occu- pied. | Pro- vided. | Occu- pied. |
| Medical and Surgical .. | 4 | 70 | 68 | 45 | 43 | .. | .. | 115 | 111 |
| Children .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72 | 68 | 72 | 68 |
| Chronic Sick .. | 2 | 27 | 26 | 50 | 48 | .. | .. | 77 | 74 |
| Venereal .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Tuberculosis .. | 3, Bal- conies | 10 | 9 | 6 | 4 | .. | .. | 16 | 13 |
| Maternity .. | 4 small | .. | .. | 21 | 5 | .. | .. | 21 | 5 |
| Other .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Total .. | .. | 107 | 106 | 122 | 100 | 72 | 68 | 301 | 274 |

(C). STATISTICS RELATING TO THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------------|
| Total number of Admissions | ... | ... | 1,559 |
| Number of Maternity Cases admitted | ... | ... | 200 |
| Number of live births | ... | ... | 192 |
| Number of still births | ... | ... | 12 |
| Number of deaths among newly born (<i>i.e.</i> , under four weeks of age) | ... | ... | 6 |
| Total number of deaths among children under one year | ... | ... | 30 |
| Number of Maternal Deaths | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total number of deaths | ... | ... | 282 |
| Number of patients discharged | ... | ... | 1,263 |
| Average duration of stay of patients | ... | ... | 40.38 days |
| (of acute cases) | ... | ... | 29.87 days |
| Number of beds occupied :— | | | |
| Average during period | ... | ... | 266 |
| Highest, on 15th December | ... | ... | 299 |
| Lowest, on 10th August | ... | ... | 239 |
| Number of Surgical Operations under general anæsthetic (excluding dental operations) | ... | ... | 224 |
| Number of abdominal sections | ... | ... | 55 |

(D). CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE HOSPITAL DURING THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

| Disease, &c. Groups. | | | | | | Children under 16 years of age. | M. n and Women. |
|--|--|----|----|----|----|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. | Acute Infectious Disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | 59 | 14 |
| B. | Influenza | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| C. | Tuberculosis— | | | | | | |
| | Pulmonary | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 43 |
| | Non-Pulmonary | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 10 |
| D. | Malignant Disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 |
| E. | Rheumatism— | | | | | | 40 |
| | (1) Acute Rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 10 |
| | (2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (Muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 26 |
| | (3) Chronic arthritis | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 11 |
| F. | Venereal Disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 19 |
| G. | Puerperal pyrexia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| H. | Puerperal fever.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| I. | Other diseases and accidents connected with child bearing | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63 |
| J. | Mental disease | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| K. | Senile decay | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61 |
| L. | Violence | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 75 |
| <i>In respect of cases not included above.</i> | | | | | | | |
| M. | Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 63 |
| N. | Respiratory System | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 79 |
| O. | Circulatory .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 101 |
| P. | Digestive .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 | 82 |
| Q. | Genito-urinary System | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 53 |
| R. | Skin | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 20 |
| S. | Other diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83 | 88 |
| T. | Completed Maternity Cases | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 195 |
| U. | Children Born in Hospital | .. | .. | .. | .. | 147 | .. |

(E). HOSPITAL COSTS.

| | | |
|--|-----|-----------|
| Total number of patient days | ... | 72,180 |
| Average daily cost per patient | ... | 5s. 8.5d. |
| Average daily cost for food only per patient | ... | 1s. 1.2d. |

The expenditure for the nine months to December 31st, 1930, excluding capital charges and new building costs, amounted to £21,108 9s. 4d., and the receipts for the same period totalled £2,732 15s. 7d.

(F.) ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Medical Superintendent, Dr. W. Graham, has kindly furnished the following additional particulars, viz. :—

Number of admissions, 1st April—31st December, 1930 1,559
 „ „ „ „ „ 1929 840

| Year. | Admissions. | Maternity Cases. | Surgical Operations. |
|-------|-------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1926 | 1,445 | 59 | 66 |
| 1927 | 1,354 | 80 | 81 |
| 1928 | 1,442 | 134 | 63 |
| 1929 | 1,651 | 165 | 158 |
| 1930* | 1,559 | 200 | 224 |

* 1st April to 31st December only.

DETAILS RELATING TO OPERATIVE WORK PERFORMED—
 1ST APRIL—31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Abdominal.—Appendicectomy, 21; Gastro-enterostomy, 2; Cholecystotomy, 2; Exploratory laparotomy, 2; Partial Gastrectomy, 1; Hernia, 10; Other, 3.

Bones and Joints.—Amputation leg, 2; Fracture operation, 1; Astragalectomy, 1; Osteomyelitis, 3; Other, 3.

Genito-Urinary.—Suprapubic Cystotomy, 2; Hydrocœle radical cure, 2; Urethrotomy, 2; Cystoscopy, 2; Circumcisions, 54.

Gynæcological and Obstetrical.—Curettage, 21; Pelvic Peritonitis, 3; Salpingectomy, 2; Ovarian Cyst, 1; Cæsarian Section, 2; Hysterectomy, 1; Other, 5.

Nose, Throat and Ear.—Removal Tonsils and Adenoids, 48; Mastoid, 3; Aural Polypus, 1; Tracheotomy, 1.

Thoracic.—Estlander's Operation, 1; Empyema, 3.

Plastic.—Hare-lip, 1; Nævus, 1.

Various.—18.

Domiciliary Medical Services.

Since April 1st, 1930, the services in connexion with domiciliary medical assistance have been administered by the Public Health Committee on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee. The four district medical officers, as at April 1st, 1930, were Dr.

Phillips, Dr. A. Hawley, Dr. Collington and Dr. Clarke. On April 30th, 1930, Dr. Phillips and Dr. Collington retired, after 40 years' and 17 years' service respectively, and on October 31st, 1930, Dr. A. Hawley retired after 40 years' service. The three last-named were succeeded respectively by Dr. Elford, Dr. Shulman, and Dr. A. T. Hawley.

The following table shows the work of the district medical officers during 1930 :—

| | Medical Districts. | | | | Total. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3 | No. 4. | |
| Nos. of sick persons seen .. | 270 | 243 | 382 | 385 | 1,280 |

Attendances at patients' homes 763

Attendances of patients at Medical Officers'

Surgeries 747

Medicine supplied to 480

Of the total patients (1,280) seen by the district medical officers, 438 were in receipt of relief from the Public Assistance Department.

Infectious Diseases

City and Pinley Hospitals

Proposed New Isolation Hospital

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In the matter of infectious diseases in the City during 1930, diphtheria constituted the one and only disquieting feature. The Midlands generally experienced a comparatively high incidence of the disease, which moreover tended to be severe in type. The local incidence of scarlet fever, on the other hand, showed a welcome fall as compared with the previous year, and the type of disease was uniformly mild. In the early part of the year, occasional sporadic cases of small-pox occurred, but in each instance the infection was promptly circumscribed and spread prevented. Chicken-pox was prevalent and pains were taken to ensure that notifications of this disease covered no cases of mild unrecognised small-pox. During 1930, happily, there was no repetition of the devastating outbreak of influenza which constituted the epidemiological feature of 1929, and there were but sixteen cases of influenzal pneumonia notified in the year. Such are the more outstanding of the facts elaborated below.

The following table shows the number of deaths in the City from the principal infectious diseases during the past 20 years :—

| Year. | Small Pox. | Typhoid Fever. | Diphtheria | Scarlet Fever. | Measles. | Whooping Cough. | Diar-rhœa. |
|-------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| 1911 | .. | 1 | 17 | 30 | 66 | 30 | 51 |
| 1912 | .. | .. | 30 | 17 | 52 | 34 | 6 |
| 1913 | .. | 2 | 33 | 2 | 9 | 22 | 21 |
| 1914 | .. | 2 | 12 | 6 | 25 | 15 | 24 |
| 1915 | .. | 5 | 37 | 14 | 87 | 13 | 16 |
| 1916 | .. | 1 | 49 | 6 | 42 | 45 | 14 |
| 1917 | .. | 1 | 26 | 4 | 21 | 1 | 9 |
| 1918 | .. | 1 | 20 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 12 |
| 1919 | .. | 2 | 16 | 1 | 14 | 8 | 3 |
| 1920 | .. | .. | 9 | 2 | 14 | 12 | 8 |
| 1921 | .. | 1 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 14 |
| 1922 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 25 | 16 | 1 |
| 1923 | .. | 1 | 7 | .. | 6 | 12 | 1 |
| 1924 | .. | .. | 8 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| 1925 | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 13 | 9 | 3 |
| 1926 | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | 2 | 11 | 1 |
| 1927 | .. | .. | 21 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| 1928 | .. | 1 | 42 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 1929 | .. | 2 | 37 | 1 | 29 | 40 | 0 |
| 1930 | .. | .. | 40 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 0 |

| NOTIFIABLE DISEASE. | NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED | | | | | | | TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cases removed to Hospital. | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| | At Ages— Years. | | | | | | | OF THE CITY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | At all Ages. | Under 1 | 1 and under 5 | 5 and under 15 | 15 & under 25 | 25 & under 45 | 45 & under 65 | 65 & upwards. | All Saints | Bablake | Chylesmore | Barlston | Poleshill | Grey Friars | Harnall | Hill Fields | Longford | Radford | St. Mary's | St Paul's | | Lower Stoke | Upper Stoke | Westwood |
| Small-pox .. | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | |
| Cholera (C) Plague (P) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) .. | 434 | 3 | 69 | 330 | 41 | 35 | 6 | .. | 30 | 42 | 42 | 9 | 23 | 20 | 52 | 43 | 20 | 37 | 32 | 39 | 30 | 51 | 14 | 321 |
| Erysipelas .. | 61 | 1 | .. | 3 | 3 | 18 | 32 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | .. | 7 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| Scarlet fever .. | 304 | 2 | 46 | 209 | 30 | 16 | 1 | .. | 13 | 25 | 22 | 12 | 14 | 10 | 25 | 25 | 10 | 18 | 13 | 29 | 25 | 44 | 19 | 237 |
| Typhus fever .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Enteric fever .. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Relapsing fever (R) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Continued fever (C) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Puerperal fever .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 12 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 11 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cerebro-spinal Meningitis .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Poliomyelitis .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. | 12 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Respiratory Tuberculosis .. | 207 | .. | 2 | 5 | 54 | 93 | 47 | 6 | 12 | 19 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 19 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 121† |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis .. | 38 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 9† |
| Malaria .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dysentery .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Acute Primary Pneumonia .. | 133 | 5 | 13 | 24 | 17 | 38 | 27 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| Acute Influenzal Pneumonia .. | 16 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Acute Encephalitis Lethargica .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | |
| Acute Polio-Encephalitis .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chicken Pox .. | 1246 | 42 | 278 | 895 | 24 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 89 | 119 | 128 | 49 | 80 | 91 | 107 | 56 | 111 | 65 | 109 | 63 | 76 | 82 | 21 | .. |
| Totals .. | 2547 | 67 | 418 | 1481 | 190 | 243 | 122 | 26 | 165 | 225 | 223 | 97 | 146 | 158 | 221 | 165 | 173 | 163 | 195 | 163 | 169 | 214 | 70 | 739 |

† These are cases removed to Sanatoria only.

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria, &c.:—City Hospital and Pinley (Small Pox) Hospital, Coventry; Warwickshire King Edward VII. Memorial, Northwood and other Sanatoria (v. report).

Diphtheria.

During the year, 484 cases of diphtheria were notified, and 40 deaths were registered from this cause. The attack rate was 2.79 per 1,000 of the population, and the mortality rate was 0.230

(as compared with 0.21 in 1929). Of the notified cases, 321 were admitted to the City Hospital. For England and Wales the case rate for the year per 1,000 population was 1.84, and the mortality rate 0.09.

Diphtheria has been prevalent in the City during the past three years, and a rising immunity in the child population is therefore to be expected. Measures of control have been rigorously applied during the year, and a larger proportion of cases than ever before have been removed to hospital for isolation and treatment.

During the year, 734 school-children were immunized by the Schick method. The benefits offered in this connexion are as yet appreciated by a minority of parents only. Intensive diphtheria immunization campaigns in the United States and Germany have recently proved beyond doubt the value of the measure.

The local figures relating to immunization work by the Department during the year are as under :—

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| Number of children Schick tested ... | 191 | (over 10 years of age) |
| " " Schick positive | 127 | " " " |
| " " Immunized ... | 734 | (all ages) |

The preliminary Schick test was omitted in the case of children under ten years of age.

SCHEME FOR DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION BY GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

In April 1929 the Public Health Committee gave sanction to the operation of a scheme for the immunization of school children by the Schick method, and at the end of 1930 some 2,300 children had been so treated.

In May, 1930, the scheme was extended, with a view to obtaining the co-operation of local general medical practitioners in the matter of immunization work. Since 1902 the Council have supplied gratuitously to medical practitioners in the City, the antitoxin necessary in the treatment of their diphtheria cases. While this is a valuable and indispensable measure, it is deemed to be at least as rational that free supplies of immunizing material should be similarly accorded to approved practitioners for purposes of diphtheria prevention.

In the matter of immunization there are two stages, viz., (a) preliminary testing to determine susceptibility, and (b) actual

immunization of susceptibles. Experience has taught that younger children are for the most part susceptible, and it is thus practicable to omit the preliminary testing in the case of children under 10 years of age. The procedure of "testing," moreover, is regarded as outside the ordinary scope of the general practitioner by reason of the time taken for repeated observation of results.

The scheme was accordingly made to apply only to children under ten years. An approved list of medical practitioners was drawn up and 27 medical men signified their willingness to participate. As from September 1st, 1930, immunizing material (toxoid-antitoxin mixture) was made available to approved practitioners for use by them in eligible cases. The completion of appropriate forms at once ensures accurate records and a check on supplies. From September 1st, 1930, to the year-end, 8 children had been immunized by general practitioners under the scheme. Public demand is yet tardy, but doubtless will grow in the course of time.

DIPHTHERIA :

Comparison of the Fatality, Incidence, and Mortality from, in different years.

| Year. | Estimated Population. | Total No. of Cases Notified. | No. of Deaths Registr'd. | Fatality per cent. | No. of Cases Treated in Hospital. | Attack Rate per 1000 Population. | Per-centage removed to Hospital. | Mortality per 1000 Population. |
|-------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1920 | 140,000 | 85 | 9 | 10.5 | 21 | 0.60 | 24.7 | 0.064 |
| 1921 | 128,205 | 102 | 8 | 7.8 | 27 | 0.79 | 26.4 | 0.060 |
| 1922 | 129,000 | 45 | .. | .. | 8 | 0.35 | 17.7 | .. |
| 1923 | 130,500 | 77 | 7 | 9.0 | 17 | 0.59 | 22.1 | 0.050 |
| 1924 | 132,000 | 70 | 8 | 11.4 | 12 | 0.53 | 17.1 | 0.060 |
| 1925 | 133,500 | 190 | 15 | 7.8 | 24 | 1.42 | 23.1 | 0.110 |
| 1926 | 135,000 | 95 | 5 | 5.2 | 33 | 0.70 | 34.7 | 0.030 |
| 1927 | 139,000 | 186 | 21 | 11.3 | 60 | 1.34 | 32.2 | 0.151 |
| 1928 | 168,134 | 251 | 42 | 16.7 | 119 | 1.61 | 47.4 | 0.260 |
| 1929 | 172,000 | 431 | 37 | 8.6 | 209 | 2.51 | 48.5 | 0.210 |
| 1930 | 173,240 | 484 | 40 | 8.3 | 321 | 2.79 | 66.3 | 0.230 |

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified during the year was 304, as compared with 497 in 1929. There were but two deaths from the disease. The attack rate per 1,000 population was 1.75, and the death rate 0.001. Of the notified cases, 287 were removed to the City Hospital. In England and Wales the case rate was 2.76 per 1,000 population, and the death rate 0.02.

Typhoid Fever.

There were five cases notified under this heading. In two cases the source of infection was traced to the water supply in a rural area of Scotland, where the patients had spent a holiday. The remaining three cases were mild paratyphoid infections and no reliable evidence was forthcoming as to the sources of infection. No deaths were registered as due to enteric during the year.

Small Pox (Variola Minor).

Eight cases of small-pox occurred in the City during the year, with a nil mortality. None of the cases had been previously vaccinated. All were comparatively mild in type.

The differential diagnosis of modified small-pox depends mainly on the characteristic distribution of the eruption and on prodromal history.

During the year, 81 selected cases notified as chicken-pox were visited by a medical officer of the Department, and of them, 3 were found to be small-pox.

Vaccination.

On April 1st, 1930 (by reason of the Local Government Act), the Vaccination Officer came over from the Guardians to the full-time staff of the Public Health Department. The two Public Vaccinators were similarly transferred as part-time officers.

The following are the returns of the Vaccination Officer :—

In the year ended 31st December, 1930, there were 108 persons—other than children coming under the Act of 1867—who were vaccinated; of these, 93 were primary cases and 15 were re-vaccinations. (These figures relate only to the work of the Public Vaccinators).

No vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed by the Public Health staff under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Pneumonia.

During the year, 133 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 16 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia were notified. The corresponding figures for 1929 were 135 and 87 respectively. The deaths registered from all forms of pneumonia numbered 93.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.

Nine cases of this disease were notified during the year and 5 deaths were attributed to it.

Other.

One case of cerebro spinal meningitis and one of acute poliomyelitis were notified. There were no notifications in respect of dysentery, malaria and acute polio-encephalitis.

Measles and Whooping-Cough.

These diseases are not notifiable in the City. During the year there were 11 deaths from measles and 3 from whooping-cough (as compared with 29 and 40 respectively in 1929). It is good to note that the mortality from these diseases was much lower than usual. But apart from mortality, measles and whooping-cough are capable of initiating severe catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract which may predispose to subsequent tuberculous infection. This contingency can be obviated if the diseases are treated seriously and convalescence is thorough.

Cancer.

There were 201 deaths registered in the City as due to cancer during 1930 (as compared with 213 in 1929), of which 173 occurred in persons over 45 years of age, and 75 in those over 65 years of age.

In the war against cancer, the combined forces of medicine, surgery, chemistry and physics have hitherto achieved but limited success. The actual cause still eludes them, although certain clues are being followed up with unremitting zeal. Chronic irritation has long been recognised as a predisposing cause, and injury is known on occasion to initiate the cancerous process. Age too is an aetiological factor of known importance. Certain organs and certain tissues of the body are known to be more prone than others. The theory has never lacked support that an ultimate tendency to cancer may result from an embryonic error of cell division. It would appear impossible, however, to reconcile all these views, or indeed any of them, with the circumstances of every case of cancer. An enormous amount of cancer research is being done at the present time under the auspices of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, the Medical Research Council, the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and certain local cancer committees. The public will earnestly hope that further success may ultimately reward their endeavours.

An aetiological cancer inquiry was inaugurated locally during the year by the Public Health Department. The Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital have kindly agreed to co-operate in the matter, and they and the Municipal Hospital are to furnish exhaustive information to the Department in respect of each case of cancer admitted. It is possible that the collection and correlation of information thus supplied may prove illuminating. Special cancer inquiry forms were compiled by the Department and supplied to the hospitals.

Radium as a weapon against cancer has undoubted possibilities, but generally speaking and at this stage of our knowledge, it cannot purport in any way to be a substitute for excursive surgery although it constitutes a complementary agency of great value. Much attention has been given of late to the matter of increasing the nation's radium supply. The creation of the National Radium Fund and the inauguration later of the National Radium Trust and the National Radium Commission were measures of first importance in the cancer campaign.

Early diagnosis is necessary to enable the cure of cancer. An enlightened public will see to it that medical advice is sought on the very first appearance of unexplained symptoms or signs. Therein at present lies the only real hope.

From the following tables some idea will be gathered of the mortality from this disease in the City.

**CANCER—DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES IN PAST 10 YEARS
AND IN 1930.**

| | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | Decennial. | | 1930 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------|-------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | Mean. | |
| 0—1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | ·2 | .. |
| 1—2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2—5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | ·2 | .. |
| 5—10 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | ·3 | .. |
| 10—15 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 5 | ·5 | .. |
| 15—20 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 4 | ·4 | .. |
| 20—25 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 1·0 | 1 |
| 25—35 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 22 | 2·2 | 4 |
| 35—45 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 89 | 8·9 | 23 |
| 45—55 | 25 | 41 | 26 | 26 | 29 | 35 | 29 | 26 | 42 | 41 | 320 | 32·0 | 31 |
| 55—60 | 25 | 19 | 20 | 14 | 23 | 31 | 27 | 20 | 36 | 29 | 244 | 24·4 | 30 |
| 60—65 | 14 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 30 | 18 | 28 | 24 | 33 | 33 | 258 | 25·8 | 37 |
| 65—75 | 33 | 35 | 31 | 38 | 41 | 41 | 35 | 48 | 46 | 70 | 418 | 41·8 | 52 |
| 75—85 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 20 | 18 | 23 | 152 | 15·2 | 21 |
| 85 & over | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 1·2 | 2 |
| | 122 | 146 | 135 | 123 | 148 | 153 | 145 | 156 | 200 | 213 | 1541 | 154 | 201 |
| Death Rate | 0·97 | 1·13 | 1·04 | 0·94 | 1·12 | 1·14 | 1·07 | 1·12 | 1·23 | 1·23 | | 1·08 | 1·16 |

CANCER.—DEATHS ANALYSED ACCORDING TO PARTS AFFECTED.

| | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 10 Years Average. | 1930 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|------|
| Cancer (total number)... | 122 | 146 | 135 | 123 | 148 | 153 | 145 | 156 | 200 | 213 | 154 | 201 |
| Cancer of Buccal Cavity | 13 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 23 | 13 | 12·8 | 7 |
| Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, etc. ... | 39 | 45 | 48 | 38 | 40 | 48 | 42 | 39 | 51 | 63 | 45·3 | 59 |
| Cancer of Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum | 24 | 29 | 25 | 33 | 29 | 32 | 37 | 37 | 40 | 45 | 33·1 | 32 |
| Cancer of Female Genital Organs ... | 17 | 22 | 15 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 21 | 14 | 24 | 26 | 19·5 | 34 |
| Cancer of the Breast ... | 9 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 23 | 25 | 14·7 | 17 |
| Cancer of the Skin ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1·2 | 3 |
| Cancer of other or un- specified organs ... | 18 | 22 | 20 | 15 | 28 | 26 | 22 | 44 | 39 | 41 | 27·5 | 49 |

THE CITY AND PINLEY HOSPITALS.

At the City Hospital 704 patients were treated during the year; of these, 82 were under treatment on January 1st, 1930, and 622 were admitted during the period under review.

At the Pinley Small Pox Hospital 28 patients were admitted. Two patients from Nuneaton were under treatment at the commencement of the year.

The admissions to the Hospitals were made up as follows :—

City Cases.—Scarlet Fever, 237; Diphtheria, 321; Enteric, 3;
Small Pox, 9.

Foleshill Rural District.—Scarlet Fever, 30; Diphtheria, 9.

Bedworth Urban District.—Scarlet Fever, 12; Diphtheria, 4;
Small Pox, 1.

Nuneaton B.—Small Pox, 15; Diphtheria, 4.

Nuneaton R.D.—Small Pox, 1.

Atherstone R.D.—Small Pox, 2.

In addition, 2 sick staff were admitted to the City Hospital.

| DISEASE. | In Hospital Jan. 1, 1930 | Admitted during 1930. | Total. | Recovered. | Died. | Remaining in Hospital Jan. 1, 1931 | Fatality per cent completed cases |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------|-------|--|---|
| CITY HOSPITAL. | | | | | | | |
| Enteric Fever | .. | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 0.00 |
| Scarlet Fever | 67 | 278 | 345 | 334 | .. | 11 | 0.00 |
| Measles (admitted as Scarlet Fever) .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Diphtheria | 15 | 324 | 339 | 269 | 29 | 41 | 9.2 |
| Tonsillitis | } Admitted as Diphtheria | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bronchitis | | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mumps | | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| "Carriers" | | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sick Staff | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | 82 | 622 | | 623 | 29 | 52 | .. |
| | 704 | | 704 | 704 | | | |
| PINLEY HOSPITAL. | | | | | | | |
| Small Pox | .. | 26 | 26 | 26 | .. | .. | .. |
| Observation Cases } Admitted as Small Pox | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | 28 | 28 | 28 | .. | .. | .. |

Diphtheria.

The number of cases admitted to the City Hospital during 1930 was 324, which is an increase of 122 over the preceding year. The type of case continued to be severe, and unfortunately many patients were admitted to hospital when the disease was so advanced that there was no hope of recovery. In most cases the fault lay with the parents, who had neglected to call in medical advice until too late. All severe cases have been given intravenous injections of diphtheria antitoxin and rectal glucose saline, with the result that many noteworthy recoveries have been made which, except for this treatment and subsequent expert hospital nursing, would not have been possible. Several carriers, chiefly children, have been admitted for treatment and isolation. The treatment of carriers with AgNo.3 (12%) has proved very successful and is an important aid towards combating the dissemination of diphtheria.

Tracheotomy.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|----|
| Cases admitted for operation ... | ... | 10 |
| Cases operated upon ... | ... | 4 |
| Cases not operated upon ... | ... | 6 |

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases admitted to the City Hospital during 1930 was 278, which is a decrease of 200, as compared with the previous year. This disease continues to be of a mild type. There was no death in the Hospital from this disease throughout the year. Scarlet Fever anti-toxin was administered only to the few cases presenting severe signs and symptoms.

Typhoid (Enteric) Fever.

There were 3 cases of Enteric Fever admitted to the City Hospital during the year. One case was discharged after three days' observation, as "not suffering from Typhoid." The other two cases, both children, although seriously ill on admission, made uneventful recoveries, and were discharged after four weeks' treatment.

Small Pox.

There were 28 patients admitted during 1930 to the Small Pox Hospital at Pinley. The cases were from the following areas :—

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 1. Coventry | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| 2. Nuneaton B. | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| 3. Nuneaton R.D. | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 4. Atherstone R.D. | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 5. Bedworth U.D. | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

The average duration of stay in hospital was 22 days. None of the patients had been vaccinated previously.

There was no death from this disease.

One Coventry patient and one Atherstone patient were discharged after observation as "not suffering from Small Pox."

City Hospital Staff.

The staff consists of :—

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|----|-------------|
| Matron | ... | ... | ... | 1 | } Total 41. |
| Sisters | ... | ... | ... | 4 | |
| Nurses | ... | ... | ... | 18 | |
| Domestics | ... | ... | ... | 18 | |

The health of the staff throughout the year has been excellent. Only two cases of infectious disease occurred, both in probationer nurses. One nurse contracted Diphtheria and the other Scarlet Fever. Both cases were mild and made quick recoveries. Every new-comer to the staff is Schick tested, and if found susceptible to Diphtheria, subsequently immunized. Last year 15 nurses and patients were tested, eleven were found to be immune and four were found Schick positive.

Hospital Costs.

The maximum number of patients in the City Hospital at any time during the year was 116; and the minimum 47. The average throughout the year was 77.

The current expenses of the City Hospital (including capital charges) during the last financial year ended 31st March, 1930, amounted to £8,645 13s. 9d.; those for the Pinley Hospital to £409 4s. 11d.

During the same period, the sum of £714 15s. 8d. was received on account of the admission of patients to the City Hospital from outside areas, and £84 15s. od. was similarly received in connexion with Pinley Hospital.

The current expenses (excluding capital charges) of the two hospitals for the year ended 31st December, 1930, totalled £7,341 for the City Hospital, and £581 for the Pinley Hospital, and the income £1,074 and £206 respectively for the two hospitals.

For the City Hospital the sum above stated (£7,341) for maintenance expenses, divided among the number of patients treated, amounted to 36/5d. per head per week.

Disinfecting and Ambulance Stations.

The following figures represent the work that has been done in connexion with the Disinfecting and Ambulance Stations :—

Visits paid to houses where infectious disease was suspected or notified—2,235.

Patients removed to the City Hospital—564.

Patients removed to the Pinley Hospital—9.

Houses disinfected by fumigation or spraying—988.

Articles disinfected by steam—7,676.

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying, and of clothing, etc., by steam, has been carried out when necessary.

The work involved under this heading necessarily varies a great deal from year to year according to the prevalence of those infectious diseases dealt with.

Proposed New Isolation Hospital.

The project for a new City Isolation Hospital has been advanced many stages during the year. A site constituted by $25\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land at Pinley, situate in the angle formed by London Road and Humber Road, has been agreed upon. A Local Inquiry by the Ministry of Health into the application of the Council to appropriate the site for the purpose in question, was duly held on October 30th, 1930, and the formal sanction of the Ministry was subsequently received.

The Site.

The site comprises $25\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $18\frac{1}{2}$ acres will be utilized initially and $7\frac{1}{4}$ acres will remain available for future hos-

pital extension if and when the need therefor arises. The site is bounded on two sides by public roads, on one side by allotment gardens, and on the remaining side by open fields. The distance of the site from the centre of the City is $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles and ready accessibility is a feature. The site has an open situation and a slope which affords a general southerly exposure and a useful fall for drainage. The sub-soil is of marl, clay, gravel and sand, and is as suitable as any in the district.

The future hospital buildings on the site will be over $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant from the existing Small Pox Hospital at Pinley, and thus there will be conformity with the usual requirement in this connexion. At the same time the site of the Isolation Hospital is sufficiently near the Small Pox Hospital to enable convenient supervision of the latter by a medical officer resident at the former.

Accommodation to be provided.

The essential features of the proposed schedule of accommodation are as under, viz. :—

1. Hospital Accommodation. (Total 152 beds).

(a) Five ward blocks; each block to contain 28 beds in all, comprising one 14-bed ward, one 12-bed ward, and two single-bed wards.

(b) One cubicle block to contain 12 single-bed wards.

(c) Operating unit.

(d) Dispensary.

(e) Laboratory.

(f) Discharge block.

(g) Mortuary.

2. Administrative Buildings.

(a) Administrative Block, (b) Staff Home (c) Medical Superintendent's House, (d) Kitchens and Stores, (e) Porter's Lodge, (f) two Staff Cottages.

3. Technical Services.

(a) Laundry, (b) Boiler House, (c) Disinfecting Plant, (d) Garages.

Although the hospital accommodation required in the initial scheme comprises a total of 152 beds for patients, it is contem-

plated that the hospital may, at some future time, be extended by 84 beds, giving a possible ultimate total accommodation of 236 beds for patients. It is accordingly laid down that the plans shall make due provision for this possible future expansion. It is necessary, above all, that the Administrative Block and Staff Home should be so designed as to admit of future enlargement.

Architectural Competition.

The Council decided to invite architects to submit plans and designs in open competition in connexion with the proposed hospital. A schedule of conditions of competition and of instructions to competing architects was drawn up during the year, and at the year-end the competition was being advertised. The appointed assessor for purposes of the competition is Mr. E. Stanley Hall, F.R.I.B.A., of 54, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

It is anticipated that actual building will commence towards the end of the current year, 1931.

Tuberculosis

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the last half-century there has been a progressive fall in tuberculosis mortality. The appropriate records show, for instance, that in 1880 the Coventry tuberculosis death-rate was 2.74, whereas for 1930 the corresponding figure is 0.94. (See table on page 58). Among the possible factors at work in this connexion are the upward trend in respect of the average standard of life, and an increased assertion of immunity by a people long afflicted with the disease. In more recent years the decline in mortality has been accelerated by the valuable work of the Tuberculosis Service.

The incidence of manifest tuberculosis has not declined to the same extent proportionally as the mortality. It is hard to say whether there has been any decline in the frequency of infection; there is no evidence pointing that way. These facts appear to be in accord with the view, now largely held, that the anti-tuberculosis scheme has hitherto concentrated too much on treating the established disease and not enough on basic prevention.

It is generally recognised that, in addition to those suffering from manifest tuberculosis, considerable numbers of persons harbour latent tuberculous infection, which may conceivably at any time assume activity. Children in this category present a promising field of preventive endeavour in the way of early recognition, subsequent medical observation, and attention to nutrition and home environment. In this way, the passage of tuberculous infection from benign latency to consuming activity may well be obviated. Much is already done on these lines by systematic observation of contacts by the Tuberculosis Officer and his staff. This work is of fundamental value.

In the prevention of tuberculosis and of other social diseases, amelioration of housing conditions is a basic necessity, and resolute action under the 1930 Housing Act is likely more than anything else to produce fruitful results.

After-Care Village Settlements.

During the year, the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee for Tuberculosis arranged a representative conference, with the object of joint action with neighbouring authorities in explor-

ing the possibilities of an after-care village settlement for the Midlands. The conference was held at Warwick, on June 5th, 1930, and the following authorities were represented, viz. :—The County Councils of Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire; the County Borough Councils of Birmingham, Leicester, Northampton, Worcester and Coventry; the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Tuberculosis Committee; and the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee for Tuberculosis. The conference was addressed by Dr. A. S. MacNalty, of the Ministry of Health, Dr. P. C. Varrier-Jones, Medical Director of Papworth Village Settlement, and Dr. J. B. McDougall, Medical Director of Preston Hall Village Settlement. The conference decided to appoint a representative sub-committee to consider and report as to the desirability or otherwise of formulating a village settlement within the area of the authorities convened. The duly appointed sub-committee met at Warwick on October 30th, 1930, and after full discussion, a further continuation sub-committee of that committee was set up to explore the position in greater detail and to report to the sub-committee. The exploratory work of the continuation sub-committee was in progress at the year-end.

The Year's Record.

During the year, 220 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 40 new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis came to the notice of the Department.

There were 147 deaths registered as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 17 to other forms of Tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.85 for Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and a rate of 0.94 for all forms of the disease. The corresponding rates for 1929 were 0.91 and 1.02 respectively.

In 15 instances (13 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary) deaths were registered in the City as due to this disease, although no notification had been received that the deceased were suffering from tuberculosis. In these cases the attention of the medical man was called to his failure to notify.

It will seen that of the 164 persons dying from tuberculosis during the year, there were 15 in regard to whom this Department had no previous knowledge.

RETURN OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED IN 1930 UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

| Number of Notifications on Form A. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of Notifications on Form B.† Notifications on Form C. | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Age Periods. | * Primary Notifications. | | | | | | | | | | | | Primary Notifications* | | | |
| | Total Notifications on Form A | | | | Total Primary Notifications | | | | | | | | Total Primary Notifications | | | |
| | 0 to 1 | 1 to 5 | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 65 | 65 and upwards. | Total Primary Notifications | Under 5 | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 18 |
| Pulmonary, Males | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 9 | 19 | 36 | 27 | 21 | 10 | 4 | 129 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Females | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 18 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 78 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Non-Pulmonary, Males.. | 2 | 3 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " Females | .. | 2 | .. | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 19 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Notifications on Form A | Total Notifications on Form B | Poor Law Institutions. | Sanatoria. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 208 | .. | .. | 90 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 127 | .. | .. | 55 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | .. | .. | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 1 | 1 | 4 |

The following Supplemental Return shows the number of New cases which came to the knowledge of the Department in 1930 otherwise than by notification on Form A and B as given above.

| | SUMMARY | | | | | | | | | | Pulmonary | Non-Pulmonary |
|-----------------------|---------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulmonary, Males | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 7 | |
| " Females | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 6 | 36 |
| Non-Pulmonary, Males. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 2 |
| " Females | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Totals | | | | | | | | | | | 220 | 40 |

| Year | DEATHS | | | | | | | | | | Cases removed or lost sight of. | Cases cancelled by agreement with private doctors. | Cases cancelled by Tuberculois Officer | Cases cancelled: Disease quiescent for five years | Total to be taken off Register | Number of cases remaining on Register |
|--------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Number of Cases | 1912 to 1916 | 1917 to 1921 | 1922 and 1923 | 1924 and 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | Total Deaths | | | | | |
| 1912 | 41 | 86 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | . | 2 | .. | 112 | 87 | 20 | 24 | 251 | 160 |
| 1913 | 322 | 118 | 10 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 133 | 80 | 6 | 36 | 258 | 64 |
| 1914 | 308 | 139 | 20 | 4 | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 169 | 63 | 8 | 33 | 277 | 31 |
| 1915 | 427 | 124 | 47 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 195 | 88 | 9 | 63 | 364 | 63 |
| 1916 | 465 | 80 | 72 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 167 | 138 | 8 | 78 | 407 | 58 |
| 1917 | 518 | .. | 150 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 170 | 180 | 11 | 88 | 469 | 49 |
| 1918 | 488 | .. | 116 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | 141 | 154 | 19 | 99 | 431 | 57 |
| 1919 | 346 | .. | 111 | 15 | 6 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 135 | 69 | 26 | 59 | 310 | 36 |
| 1920 | 296 | .. | 87 | 28 | 6 | 2 | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | 127 | 75 | 8 | 37 | 268 | 28 |
| 1921 | 278 | .. | 62 | 41 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 141 | 60 | 7 | 31 | 260 | 18 |
| 1922 | 246 | .. | .. | 97 | 22 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 133 | 40 | 8 | 20 | 218 | 28 |
| 1923 | 238 | .. | .. | 60 | 57 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 138 | 37 | 3 | 24 | 213 | 25 |
| 1924 | 205 | .. | .. | .. | 83 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 117 | 27 | 2 | 28 | 177 | 28 |
| 1925 | 208 | .. | .. | .. | 66 | 27 | 20 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 135 | 19 | 1 | 6 | 162 | 46 |
| 1926 | 193 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61 | 31 | 15 | 12 | 7 | 126 | 16 | .. | 1 | 144 | 49 |
| 1927 | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | 23 | 14 | 3 | 86 | 15 | .. | .. | 101 | 49 |
| 1928 | 303 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 82 | 35 | 18 | 135 | 23 | .. | 10 | 173 | 130 |
| 1929 | 274 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 75 | 42 | 117 | 20 | .. | .. | 138 | 136 |
| 1930 | 220 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 | 67 | 8 | .. | .. | 75 | 145 |
| Totals | 5936 | 547 | 689 | 277 | 284 | 138 | 143 | 145 | 166 | 155† | 2544 | 1199 | 136 | 637 | 4696 | 1200 |

* This number (220) is made up of:—Notifications on Forms A. and B.

Information from death returns

† This number (155) is made up of:—Deaths among notified cases
Deaths from Phthisis of people not notified

207

13

142

13

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE LAST 57 YEARS.

| Year. | Esti- mated Popu- lation. | Phthisis. | Phthisis Death Rate. | Averages of Phthisis Death Rates. | Other forms of Tuber- culosis. | Totals. | Tuber- culosis Death Rate. | Averages of Tuber- culosis Death Rates. |
|-------|------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1871† | 39,000 | 38 | 1.94 | 1.94 | 12 | 50 | 2.56 | 2.53 |
| 1875 | 39,446 | 83 | 2.14 | | 34 | 117 | 2.96 | |
| 1876 | 39,890 | 70 | 1.76 | | 22 | 92 | 2.30 | |
| 1877 | 40,344 | 66 | 1.63 | | 29 | 95 | 2.35 | |
| 1878 | 40,778 | 84 | 2.06 | | 13 | 97 | 2.37 | |
| 1879 | 41,222 | 89 | 2.15 | 1.68 | 22 | 111 | 2.68 | 2.15 |
| 1880 | 41,666 | 78 | 1.87 | | 36 | 114 | 2.74 | |
| 1881 | 42,111 | 65 | 1.54 | | 28 | 93 | 2.20 | |
| 1882 | 42,750 | 62 | 1.47 | | 22 | 84 | 1.96 | |
| 1883 | 44,000 | 74 | 1.78 | | 15 | 89 | 2.02 | |
| 1884 | 44,500 | 82 | 1.84 | 1.58 | 18 | 100 | 2.24 | 1.93 |
| 1885 | 45,000 | 72 | 1.60 | | 16 | 88 | 1.74 | |
| 1886 | 45,500 | 60 | 1.31 | | 13 | 73 | 1.60 | |
| 1887 | 46,500 | 70 | 1.50 | | 25 | 95 | 2.04 | |
| 1888 | 47,500 | 61 | 1.28 | | 15 | 76 | 1.60 | |
| 1889 | 48,500 | 103 | 2.12 | 1.31 | 11 | 114 | 2.33 | 1.82 |
| 1890 | 49,500 | 91 | 1.84 | | 21 | 112 | 2.26 | |
| 1891 | 52,724 | 78 | 1.47 | | 14 | 92 | 1.74 | |
| 1892 | 54,000 | 79 | 1.46 | | 33 | 112 | 2.07 | |
| 1893 | 54,700 | 70 | 1.28 | | 30 | 100 | 1.82 | |
| 1894 | 55,300 | 73 | 1.32 | 1.22 | 32 | 105 | 1.88 | 1.72 |
| 1895 | 56,000 | 70 | 1.25 | | 27 | 97 | 1.73 | |
| 1896 | 59,151 | 86 | 1.45 | | 19 | 105 | 1.78 | |
| 1897 | 61,234 | 69 | 1.12 | | 33 | 102 | 1.66 | |
| 1898 | 61,555 | 64 | 1.03 | | 28 | 92 | 1.49 | |
| 1899 | 61,796 | 85 | 1.37 | 1.09 | 29 | 114 | 1.84 | 1.51 |
| 1900 | 70,075 | 105 | 1.49 | | 36 | 141 | 2.01 | |
| 1901 | 70,300 | 83 | 1.18 | | 35 | 118 | 1.67 | |
| 1902 | 73,000 | 81 | 1.10 | | 39 | 120 | 1.64 | |
| 1903 | 75,700 | 87 | 1.15 | | 43 | 130 | 1.71 | |
| 1904 | 77,500 | 78 | 1.00 | 1.05 | 30 | 108 | 1.39 | 1.89 |
| 1905 | 81,000 | 75 | 0.92 | | 29 | 104 | 1.28 | |
| 1906 | 83,900 | 88 | 1.04 | | 40 | 128 | 1.51 | |
| 1907 | 87,000 | 108 | 1.24 | | 42 | 150 | 1.72 | |
| 1908 | 91,000 | 120 | 1.31 | | 41 | 161 | 1.76 | |
| 1909 | 93,500 | 97 | 1.03 | 1.07 | 37 | 134 | 1.43 | 1.38 |
| 1910 | 102,000 | 88 | 0.87 | | 49 | 137 | 1.35 | |
| 1911 | 107,287 | 87 | 0.80 | | 30 | 117 | 1.08 | |
| 1912 | 111,166 | 115 | 1.03 | | 34 | 149 | 1.34 | |
| 1913 | 115,064 | *135 | 1.17 | | 41 | 176 | 1.52 | |
| 1914 | 119,003 | 149 | 1.25 | 0.95 | 31 | 180 | 1.51 | 1.12 |
| 1915 | 122,982 | 147 | 1.19 | | 44 | 191 | 1.55 | |
| 1916 | 127,089 | 155 | 1.22 | | 42 | 197 | 1.55 | |
| 1917 | 130,000 | 154 | 1.18 | | 52 | 206 | 1.58 | |
| 1918 | 133,000 | 168 | 1.26 | | 44 | 212 | 1.59 | |
| 1919 | 136,000 | 131 | 0.96 | 0.87 | 36 | 167 | 1.22 | 0.98 |
| 1920 | 130,000 | 128 | 0.98 | | 32 | 160 | 1.23 | |
| 1921 | 128,205 | *110 | 0.86 | | 31 | 141 | 1.10 | |
| 1922 | 129,000 | 134 | 1.04 | | 19 | 153 | 1.18 | |
| 1923 | 130,500 | 124 | 0.95 | | 25 | 149 | 1.14 | |
| 1924 | 132,000 | 119 | 0.90 | 0.87 | 28 | 147 | 1.11 | 0.98 |
| 1925 | 133,500 | 141 | 1.05 | | 24 | 165 | 1.23 | |
| 1926 | 135,000 | 125 | 0.92 | | 22 | 147 | 1.03 | |
| 1927 | 139,000 | 121 | 0.87 | | 18 | 139 | 1.00 | |
| 1928 | 161,600 | 140 | 0.86 | | 21 | 161 | 0.99 | |
| 1929 | 172,000 | 158 | 0.91 | 0.87 | 19 | 177 | 1.02 | 0.98 |
| 1930 | 173,240 | 147 | 0.85 | | 17 | 164 | 0.94 | |

* If this table is compared with the corresponding table in previous Reports, it will be seen that the figures for the years 1913 to 1921 differ from those formerly given. This is due to the fact that deaths from military tuberculosis, which during those years were included under "phthisis," are now by international agreement, classified under "Other forms of tuberculosis," and the table has been altered accordingly.

† Half year only.

PHTHISIS DEATHS.

Occupations of persons whose deaths were registered as
due to Phthisis during 1930.

| MALES. | | FEMALES. | |
|---------------------------------|----|-----------------------------|----|
| Engineering factory employees.. | 32 | Housewives | 35 |
| Labourers | 16 | No Occupation | 7 |
| Motor Body Builders | 4 | School Children | 3 |
| Polishers | 3 | Machinists | 3 |
| Clerks | 3 | Assemblers | 2 |
| Motor Drivers | 3 | Shop Assistants | 2 |
| Licensed Victuallers | 3 | Silk Worker | 1 |
| Woodworkers | 3 | Coil Winder | 1 |
| Shop Assistants | 2 | Picture Palace Attendant .. | 1 |
| Sandblowers | 2 | | |
| Bricklayers | 2 | | |
| No Occupation | 2 | | |
| Discharged Soldier | 1 | | |
| Painter | 1 | | |
| Grinder | 1 | | |
| Brazier | 1 | | |
| Draughtsman | 1 | | |
| Haulier | 1 | | |
| Laboratory Assistant | 1 | | |
| Packer | 1 | | |
| Police Officer | 1 | | |
| Shoemaker | 1 | | |
| Storekeeper | 1 | | |
| Watchmaker | 1 | | |
| Coal Miner | 1 | | |
| Plasterer | 1 | | |
| Fruiterer | 1 | | |
| Electrician | 1 | | |
| Hawker | 1 | | |
| | 92 | | 55 |

The Work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Report by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Dr. J. McG. Williams kindly reports as follows :—

“ During 1930 the number of new Coventry patients, including 8 tuberculous transfers from other areas, examined at or in connection with the Dispensary, was 854, as compared with 804 in 1929 and 727 in 1928. Although the number of patients examined in 1930 was 50 more than in 1929, the actual number of cases of tuberculosis diagnosed was 50 less. Of these 854 patients examined, 755 attended the Dispensary, and 99 were examined in their homes. The total attendances of Coventry patients at the Dispensary amounted to 4,053, and 143 home visits

to old patients were made during the year. In 1929, the total number of attendances was 3,485, and in 1928, 3,203.

The Dispensary is open on Tuesdays from 5—9 p.m. and on Fridays from 2—5 p.m., but patients can be seen on other days by appointment, and during the year the Dispensary was frequently open on other days for the examination of contacts and old patients, and for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

Dr. Heaf resigned his post as Medical Superintendent of the Warwickshire King Edward VII. Memorial Sanatorium, and Dr. Budge, who was appointed in his place, commenced duties at the end of July, 1930. Dr. Scott, Senior Assistant Medical Officer at the Sanatorium, left in May, 1930, and Dr. Vince was promoted from Junior to Senior Assistant Medical Officer. Dr. McQueen commenced his duties as Junior Assistant Medical Officer in May, 1930, and was promoted Senior Assistant in December, 1930, when Dr. Vince left. Dr. MacKenzie was appointed Junior Assistant Medical Officer in December, 1930.

The number of beds at the Memorial Sanatorium is 195 (64 are for advanced cases). In addition, 35 beds for non-pulmonary tuberculosis are provided in other Hospitals by the Joint Committee. A few suitable patients are sent to colonies for treatment and training.

In addition to the following tables, which give the usual information about Coventry patients dealt with under the Joint Committee's scheme, further tables will be found in the appendix to this report :

New Patients —

| | | | | |
|----------|--------|----|-----|--------|
| Adults | Male | .. | 327 | } 854* |
| | Female | .. | 271 | |
| Children | Male | .. | 134 | |
| | Female | .. | 122 | |

New Patients—

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|-----|--------|
| Pulmonary | .. | .. | 176 | } 854* |
| Non-Pulmonary | .. | .. | 23 | |
| Not Tuberculous | .. | .. | 655 | |
| Doubtful (under observation 31st Dec., 1930) | .. | .. | 0 | |

* Including 8 transfers from other areas, all tuberculous.

| | | On Dispensary Treatment 1st January, 1930. | Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1930. | Total. |
|----------|----|--|--|--------|
| Adults | .. | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Children | .. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | } 18 |

| Contacts Examined. | Tuberculous. | Not Tuberculous. | Doubtful—under observation. |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 287 | 3 | 284 | 0 |

Contacts.

| | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|----------------|--------|----------|---------|
| Over 15 | 38 | 70 | 108 |
| Under 15 | 88 | 91 | 179 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|------------|
| Attendances of Coventry patients | ... | 4053 x |
| Attendances of County patients | ... | 830 xx |
| | | <hr/> 4883 |

x Including 82 attendances for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

xx Including 17 attendances for artificial pneumothorax treatment.

At the end of 1929 there were no doubtful cases under observation.

Stage of Disease (New Cases).

| Tubercle/ Bacilli not present. | Pulmonary. | | | Non-Pulmonary. | | | | Doubtful under observa- tion. | Not Tuber- culous. | Total. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | Tubercle Bacilli present. | | | Bones and Joints | Abdom- inal | Other Organs | Peri- pheral Glands | | | |
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 49 | 75 | 40 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 655 | 854 |
| 176 | | | | 23 | | | | | | |

The 655 non-tuberculous cases are not included in the following tables:—

Age Periods (New Cases).

| 0-5. | 5-10. | 10-15. | 15-20. | 20-25. | 25-30. | 30-35. | 35-40. | 40-45. | 45-50. | 50-55. | 55-60. | Over 60. | Total. |
|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 28 | 27 | 30 | 24 | 18 | 21 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 199 |

Condition of Teeth (New Cases).

| Good, up to 4 Decayed. | More than 4 Decayed. | Pyorrhœa Alveolaris | Dentures, Partial or Complete. | Total. |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| 102 | 29 | 15 | 53 | 199 |

Family History of Tuberculosis (New Cases).

| Near Relative(s) Tuberculous. | Distant Relative(s) Tuberculous. | No Relatives Tuberculous. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| 51 | 17 | 131 | 199 |

Sputum Examinations.—One thousand seven hundred and seventeen (1,717) specimens of sputum were examined in the laboratory at the Dispensary, and 44 specimens were sent to the Lister Institute. The sputum of 164 of the 176 definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis contained tubercle bacilli, seven patients had no sputum, and the sputum of five patients was negative. The appointment of a part-time laboratory assistant on the 1st January, 1930, enabled us to examine nearly all the specimens of sputum in the laboratory of the Chief Dispensary.

Institutional Treatment.—Information concerning the number of admissions and discharges, average length of stay, and institutions made use of during the year, is given in the following tables :—

| Sanatoria :— | | Admissions. | Discharges. |
|---|--|-------------|-------------|
| Liverpool Sanatorium, Frodsham ... | | 1 | 13 |
| Memorial Sanatorium ... | | 161 | 172 |
| Colonies :— | | | |
| Papworth ... | | 0 | 1 |
| Hospitals :— | | | |
| Coventry and Warwickshire ... | | 0 | 1 |
| Ethel Hedley Orthopædic Hospital, Windermere ... | | 0 | 1 |
| Manfield, Northamptonshire ... | | 5 | 4 |
| Rugby ... | | 1 | 2 |
| Shropshire Orthopædic ... | | 1 | 1 |
| Victoria Park, London ... | | 1 | 0 |
| Woodlands, Birmingham ... | | 1 | 1 |
| | | <hr/> 171 | <hr/> 196 |

Deaths in Institutions (included in discharges) :—

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Memorial Sanatorium ... | 23 |
| Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital ... | 1 |
| | <hr/> 24 |

Average duration of treatment, all institutions 28.4 weeks

Average duration of treatment, Memorial Sanatorium ... 30.1 weeks

Details as to the immediate results of institutional treatment will be found on page 67.

Contributions by Patients.—The Treasurer informs me that the total amount received from Warwickshire and City patients was £479 12s. 6d. The amount received in 1929 was £443 7s. 10d.; in 1928, £376 18s. 0d.; and in 1927, £269 19s. 1d.

Examinations of 568 patients were carried out with a view to ascertaining their working capacity. The following table gives the number at work, the number fit for light work, and the number not working and unfit for work of any kind:—

| Doing some work at date of examination. | Not working but fit for light work. | Unfit for work of any kind. | Total |
|---|---|--------------------------------|-------|
| 321 | 63 | 184 | 568 |
| 56.6% | 11.0% | 32.4% | |

Contacts.—Routine examination of contacts was continued, and, as usual, little difficulty was experienced in arranging the examinations. Only 16 contacts failed to keep their appointments. It was found that 3 persons out of 287 examined were definitely tuberculous. Further particulars will be found in the tables earlier in this Report and in Table I., page 66.

Dispensary Treatment.—The number of patients who attended the Dispensary for some form of treatment was thirteen. During the year six patients having artificial pneumothorax treatment made 82 attendances at the Dispensary, and two patients being treated with tuberculin made 77 attendances.

X-Ray Examinations.—There were 894 X-Ray examinations of Coventry patients made during 1930. Of these, 887 were screen examinations, and 7 patients were photographed. Eight hundred and eighty-seven examinations of the chest were made, and seven examinations of other parts of the body. In 1929 the number of X-Ray examinations was 827.

Shelters.—The Joint Committee continued to make use of the shelters owned by the City Council, as in previous years. On the 31st December, 1930, 11 of the Coventry shelters were in use.

During the year, 4 shelters were removed on ceasing to be required, but no shelters were erected at new addresses.

Children.—Two hundred and fifty-six (256) children up to the age of 15 were examined at or in connection with the Dispensary. Of these 4 were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and seven from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The pulmonary cases were classified into Stage I., 2; Stage II., 0; Stage III., 2.

Dental Treatment.—Particulars of the dental treatment given at the Memorial Sanatorium appear in the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent. One patient on domiciliary treatment had dental treatment during the year.

After-Care.—Efforts were made to obtain suitable employment, clothing, and financial help for necessitous cases, on the same lines as in previous years. There were 288 applications for help. The Tuberculosis Nurse dealt with the cases as follows:—

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Financial help | ... | ... | ... | 82 |
| Clothing supplied | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| Nursing arrangements | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| Admitted to Institutions, including Conva- lescent Homes (10) and Dr. Barnardo's Homes (5) | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| Social service | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Coal tickets obtained | ... | ... | ... | 49 |
| Employment found | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Pensions obtained | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Unable to help | ... | ... | ... | 29 |

The sum of £69 10s. 0d. was given by charitable societies and private individuals interested in certain patients.

The Tuberculosis Nurse made 314 visits to patients' homes, 22 of these being to discharged ex-service men; and the Health Visitors paid 1,817 such visits, of which 32 were to discharged soldiers and sailors.

Extra Nourishment.—The Joint Committee continued to grant extra nourishment to suitable cases. Their expenditure must not exceed £2 per thousand of the population of the area. During the year the Committee provided extra nourishment for 65 Coventry patients. The Treasurer informs me that £310 14s. 6d. was spent on extra nourishment for Coventry patients, and £356 4s. 2d. for Warwickshire patients during the year. In

1929 the amount spent for the whole Joint Committee's area was £654 11s. 10d., and in 1928, £606 3s. 6d. As a general rule the Committee do not give grants of extra nourishment to patients whose total family income, after deducting the rent, exceeds 10/- per head per week.

Payment of Patients' Travelling Expenses.—The Joint Committee have power to pay the travelling expenses of necessitous patients between their homes and Dispensaries and Sanatoria. During the year the sum of £7 1s. 3d. was spent on Coventry patients. This amount does not take into account any expenses in connection with the ambulances at the Memorial Sanatorium.

Co-operation with the General Practitioners continued on a satisfactory basis. The number of reports on insured persons, received from panel practitioners during the year was:—On form G.P. 17 (initial report) 100; on form G.P. 36 (progress report), 573; total, 673.

Orthopædic and Light Treatment.—Co-operation with the Orthopædic Clinic continues to expand, the number of attendances of patients under the care of the Joint Committee at the Coventry Clinic during the year being 249. Light treatment for those patients needing it, who are not in-patients of the Memorial Sanatorium, is given in the out-patient department of the Sanatorium. The number of attendances of these patients during 1930 was 131.

The following information relating to the incidence of and the deaths from tuberculosis, and the provision made for the treatment of this disease, is taken from the eleventh Annual Report of the Ministry of Health and may be of interest. The number of new cases of tuberculosis fell from 77,616 in 1919 to 75,956 in 1929. The number of non-pulmonary cases increased from 16,357 in 1919 to 18,682 in 1929, while the pulmonary cases fell from 61,154 in 1919 to 57,274 in 1929. The number of deaths registered from all forms of tuberculosis in England and Wales fell from 46,312 in 1919 to 37,990 in 1929.

In England at the end of March, 1930, tuberculosis work was being carried out in 461 Dispensaries, and in addition 97 other premises were approved for special forms of treatment, including orthopædics. The number of approved Residential Institutions on that date was 498, providing 23,549 beds."

TABLE I.

Annual Return showing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary during the year 1930.

| DIAGNOSIS. | Pulmonary | | | | Non-Pulmonary | | | | Total | | | |
|--|-------------|-----|----------|----|---------------|----|----------|----|--------|-----|----------|----|
| | Adults | | Children | | Adults | | Children | | Adults | | Children | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| A. NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):— (a) Definitely tuberculous .. (b) Doubtfully tuberculous .. (c) Not tuberculous .. | 112 | 53 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 116 | 61 | 3 | 7 |
| B. CONTACTS examined during the year:— (a) Definitely tuberculous .. (b) Doubtfully tuberculous .. (c) Not tuberculous .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| C. CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:— (a) Cured .. (b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error.. .. .) | 19 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 23 | 20 | 9 | 1 |
| D. NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st:— (a) Diagnosis completed .. (b) Diagnosis not completed .. | 322 | 193 | 13 | 13 | 22 | 27 | 15 | 15 | 344 | 220 | 28 | 28 |
| 1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st | 623 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of" | 27 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Died during the year | 123 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Number of observation cases under A (b) & B (b) above, in which period of observation exceeded 2 months | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts) | 4053 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision | 249 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for:— (a) "Light" treatment (b) Other special forms of treatment.. .. . | 131 216 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary.. .. | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) At Homes of Applicants .. (b) Otherwise | 120 577 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes | 122 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes | 3345 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Number of : — (a) Specimens of sputum, etc. examined (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work | 1761 894 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December | 406 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December | 194 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured persons (a) Form G.P.17 (b) Form G.P.36 | 100 579 | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE II.

showing the immediate results of treatment of Tuberculosis patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1930.

| Classification on admission to the Institution. | Condition at time of discharge. | Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institutions. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. |
|---|---------------------------------|--|----|-----|-------------|----|-----|--------------|----|-----|----------------------|----|-----|--------|
| | | Under 3 months | | | 3-6 months. | | | 6-12 months. | | | More than 12 months. | | | |
| | | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | |
| Class T. B. minus. | Quiescent | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| | Improved | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| | No material improvement | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| | Died in Institutions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Class T. B. plus. Group 1. | Quiescent | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 5 |
| | Improved | 1 | 1 | .. | 7 | 5 | .. | 7 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 25 |
| | No material improvement | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 5 |
| | Died in Institutions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Class T. B. plus. Group 2. | Quiescent | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| | Improved | 5 | 3 | .. | 11 | 7 | .. | 8 | 5 | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | 49 |
| | No material improvement | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| | Died in Institutions | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Class T. B. plus. Group 3. | Quiescent | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | Improved | 2 | 1 | .. | 8 | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 17 |
| | No material improvement | 3 | 6 | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 20 |
| | Died in Institutions | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 17 |
| Bones and Joints. | Quiescent | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 5 |
| | Improved | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| | No material improvement | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Died in Institutions | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Abdominal. | Quiescent | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | Improved | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | No material improvement | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Died in Institutions | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Other Organs. | Quiescent | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Improved | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | No material improvement | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Died in Institutions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Peripheral Glands. | Quiescent | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Improved | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | No material improvement | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Died in Institutions | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Observation for purpose of diagnosis. | | Under 1 week. | | | 1-2 weeks. | | | 2-4 weeks. | | | More than 4 weeks. | | | |
| | Tuberculous | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 |
| | Non-tuberculous .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 3 |
| | Doubtful | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | | 29 | 19 | 4 | 40 | 22 | 1 | 30 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 10 | 5 | 196 |

THE MEMORIAL SANATORIUM.

The essential information contained in the 1930 Annual Report on the above by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Budge, is given below :—

“

TABLE I.
Warwickshire Patients.

| | | | In Inst. on Jan. 1st, 1930 | Admitted during the year | Discharged during the year | Died in the Inst. | In Inst. on Dec. 31st 1930 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| No. of Patients | Adults | M. | 40 | 88 | 61 | 19 | 48 |
| | | F. | 38 | 87 | 78 | 8 | 39 |
| | Chil- dren | M. | 12 | 12 | 12 | ... | 12 |
| | | F. | 8 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 12 |
| No. of Observation Cases | Adults | M. | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... |
| | | F. | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... |
| | Chil- dren | M. | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| | | F. | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 98 | 212 | 170 | 29 | 111 |

Coventry Patients.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| No of Patients | Adults | M. | 47 | 94 | 77 | 19 | 45 |
| | | F. | 29 | 53 | 59 | 1 | 22 |
| | Chil- dren | M. | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| | | F. | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| No. of Observation Cases | Adults | M. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... |
| | | F. | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| | Chil- dren | M. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | F. | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | 91 | 161 | 149 | 23 | 80 |

TABLE II.
STAGES OF DISEASE.
Warwickshire Patients.

| Class Tubercle Bacilli minus | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Non- Pulmonary | Observation |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 31 | 17 | 57 | 47 | 5 | 13 |

Warwickshire Total 170

Coventry Patients.

| Class Tubercle Bacilli minus | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Non- Pulmonary | Observation |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 15 | 25 | 63 | 38 | 2 | 6 |

Coventry Total 149

TABLE III.

Condition on Discharge.

WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

| Quiescent. | Improved. | No material improvement. | Died. | Observation. |
|------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|--------------|
| 27 | 88 | 42 | 29 | 13 |

Warwickshire Total 199

COVENTRY PATIENTS.

| | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|---|
| 17 | 93 | 33 | 23 | 6 |
|----|----|----|----|---|

Coventry Total 172

TABLE IV.

Duration of Stay.

WARWICKSHIRE PATIENTS.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|-------------|---|-----|
| No. of patients discharged during 1930, who had more than 12 months treatment | | | | | | | 17 |
| " | " | " | " | " | 6-12 | " | 53 |
| " | " | " | " | " | 3-6 | " | 59 |
| " | " | " | " | " | under 3 | " | 57 |
| No. of observation cases discharged during 1930 who had under 1 week's observation | | | | | | | 0 |
| " | " | " | " | " | 1-2 | " | 1 |
| " | " | " | " | " | 2-4 | " | 2 |
| " | " | " | " | " | more than 4 | " | 10 |
| Total | | | | | | | 199 |

COVENTRY PATIENTS.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|-------------|---|-----|
| No. of patients discharged during 1930, who had more than 12 months treatment | | | | | | | 22 |
| " | " | " | " | " | 6-12 | " | 43 |
| " | " | " | " | " | 3-6 | " | 55 |
| " | " | " | " | " | under 3 | " | 45 |
| No. of observation cases discharged during 1930 who had under 1 week's observation | | | | | | | 3 |
| " | " | " | " | " | 1-2 | " | 0 |
| " | " | " | " | " | 2-4 | " | 0 |
| " | " | " | " | " | more than 4 | " | 4 |
| Total | | | | | | | 172 |

Average duration of stay of Warwickshire patients 29.6 weeks.

" " " Coventry " 30.1 "

(8) *Laboratory*.—The total number of sputum examinations was 856. The total number of Pathological examinations made was 42. Since July, 1930, 4 animal inoculations have been performed.

- (9) *X-Ray Work*.—During the year we have made :—
 2,380 Screen examinations.
 180 Photographs.

The taking of photographs is a great help in determining the most suitable form of treatment, and has been facilitated by a minor alteration to the stand. Since this was done, the results have conformed more regularly to the best standards obtainable on the apparatus.

(10) *Treatment*.—During the year :—

| | | | | | | |
|----|----------|------|---------|------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 25 | patients | were | treated | by | Artificial | Pneumothorax. |
| 35 | " | " | " | with | Sanocrysin. | |
| 1 | patient | was | treated | with | Sanocrysin | and Artificial Pneumothorax. |
| 2 | patients | were | treated | with | Vaccines. | |
| 7 | " | " | " | with | Tuberculin. | |
| 51 | " | " | " | by | Artificial Sunlight | (35 adults, 16 children) |
| 4 | " | " | " | sent | to Victoria Park Hospital | for Surgical Treatment. |

Number of Attendances made by Out-patients for special treatment and examinations :—

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-----|-----------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 273 | attendances | for | treatment | by | Artificial | Pneumothorax. |
| 766 | " | " | " | " | " | Sunlight. |
| 27 | " | " | " | with | Sanocrysin. | |
| 71 | " | " | " | of | Larynx. | |
| 114 | " | " | " | examinations. | | |

1251 Total attendances.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment.—During 1930, fifty-one patients were treated by artificial sunlight, the cases being as follows :—

| | | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|-------------------------|
| (1) | Lupus | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 adults and 3 children |
| (2) | Tuberculous Ischio Rectal Abscesses | .. | .. | .. | 1 | " |
| (3) | " Peritonitis | .. | .. | .. | 14 | " and 6 children |
| (4) | " Cervical Glands | .. | .. | .. | 3 | " 7 " |
| (5) | " Glands and Laryngitis | .. | .. | .. | 1 | " |
| (6) | " Laryngitis and Pulmonary | .. | .. | .. | 2 | " |
| (7) | " Glands (general) | .. | .. | .. | 1 | " |
| (8) | Tuberculosis of the Spine | .. | .. | .. | 1 | " |
| (9) | Sanocrysin Rash | .. | .. | .. | 1 | " |
| (10) | Tuberculosis of the Knee Joint | .. | .. | .. | 1 | " |
| (11) | Debility (not Tuberculous) | .. | .. | .. | 1 | " |

The treatment by a combination of the Carbon Arc and Mercury Vapour Lamps, which had previously been found successful, has been continued, and the results have remained good.

The best results this year have been obtained in the treat-

ment of lupus and tuberculous peritonitis. Lupus cases have been treated chiefly with the Mercury Vapour Lamp, and those cases which have proved obstinate were further treated by the Kromayer lamp, with beneficial results.

(11) *Ward Industries*.—This branch of sanatorium activity has been continued throughout the year, and much good work has been done by patients who have been unable to carry out graduated exercise and labour on account of their condition.

Since the departure of the Instructress, the Sisters have helped very largely in stimulating the interest of the patients in their work.

With the increased number of advanced cases admitted, for whom this is a very suitable form of treatment, it is proposed to reorganize and extend the activities of the department within the coming year.

(12) With the completion of the new heating services, the Sanatorium will be very well equipped to treat both early cases of tuberculosis and those more advanced cases who need a closer approximation to the conditions of hospital life. A strict sanatorium routine is not suitable throughout the year for these latter cases if they are to be made comfortable and happy, but when the new installation is working, they will be able to undergo a fresh-air régime without suffering from extreme cold and persistent damp.

The additional work thrown on the Engineering staff has been very cheerfully met, and both patients and all grades of staff have shewn a very happy spirit, even in the severest weather, in bearing with the inconveniences inseparable from extensive alterations to the services of the institution.

All forms of treatment have continued to be applied to suitable cases throughout the year. The value of treatment by artificial pneumothorax continues to be well shewn, and in a number of cases steadily losing ground, the method has restored the patients to moderately good health. Sanocrysin is found to be of particular value in such cases, and is utilized whenever necessary and practicable."

Venereal Diseases

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Public health measures directed against infectious and contagious diseases are not unusually attended with considerable success. Preventive weapons are fashioned out of a knowledge of the ætiology of the diseases attacked. Although our ætiological information in respect of venereal infections is complete, yet it cannot be claimed that preventive measures directed against them have achieved the happy results desired. The most ready explanation is that preventive endeavour in respect of venereal diseases must largely seek to combat the elemental sex urge. The modern dilution of social convention, and an economic stringency which discourages early marriage, are but two of the factors which render increasingly difficult the suppression of irregular sex conduct. The strongest weapon against promiscuity is knowledge—knowledge of the dangers attendant upon irregular relationships and knowledge of life acquired by biological instruction. Of first importance too is social pre-occupation of young people, effected by a liberal provision of wholesome recreational amenities, notably out-door games.

Adequate treatment facilities for venereal cases are preventive in that treatment renders cases non-infective.

The work of the Venereal Diseases Clinic at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital proceeded normally during the year. Statistical records in this connexion appear on pages 76 and 77.

At the beginning of the year under review, there were 606 males and 266 females under treatment or observation at the clinic, as compared with 798 males and 323 females at the year-end.

The number of *new* cases treated year by year at the clinic is given below :—

| | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Syphilis ... | 110 | 95 | 121 | 106 | 147 | 182 | 143 | 167 |
| Soft Chancre ... | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gonorrhœa ... | 94 | 96 | 111 | 129 | 142 | 162 | 165 | 179 |
| Conditions other than Venereal | 60 | 68 | 58 | 65 | 66 | 71 | 75 | 59 |
| TOTALS ... | 266 | 259 | 291 | 300 | 355 | 415 | 383 | 405 |

As regards treatment by private medical practitioners, there are 21 of the latter on the approved list and eligible to receive free supplies of salvarsan substitutes. In this connexion 106 doses of Novarsenobillon, 46 doses of Kharsulphan, 67 doses of Stabilarsan, 65 doses of Myo-Salvarsan, 14 doses of Neo-Salvarsan, and 6 doses of NeoKharsivan were supplied during the year.

Dr. Hawley, the Medical Officer in charge of the Venereal Diseases Department at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, kindly reports as follows :—

“ The total number of new cases attending the Treatment Centre during 1930 was 405 (301 males and 104 females), and this shews an increase over 1929 of 22 cases. Cases of Syphilis shewed an increase of 24, and there were 14 more cases of Gonorrhœa than last year.

Out-patient attendances numbered 10,007, and the number of in-patients days was 344. These figures compare with 9,399 and 317 for 1929.

Out of the total of 1,369 patients, 144 did not complete their treatment and tests. It is disconcerting to find that 10 per cent. of the cases in one year have returned to normal life and habits without satisfactorily completing their treatment after venereal disease.

The drugs used during 1930 amounted to 2,560 doses, and included Stabilarsan, Sulphostab and Tryparsamide.

The pathological laboratory at this Hospital has examined 322 specimens from the treatment centre during 1930.

The increasing number of attendances year by year and the assistance rendered to the general practitioners in the City in matters of diagnosis justify the statement that the centre fulfils satisfactorily its duty to the public and to the patients suffering from these diseases.”

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital during the year ended the 31st December, 1930.

| | Syphilis. | | Soft Chancre. | | Gonorrhœa. | | Conditions other than Venereal. | | TOTAL. | |
|---|-----------|----------|---------------|----------|------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1a. Number of cases which at the beginning of the year under report were under treatment or observation for | 429 | 231 | ... | ... | 237 | 54 | ... | ... | 666 | 285 |
| 1b. Number of cases which had been marked off in a previous year as having ceased to attend or as transferred to other Centres, and which returned to the Treatment Centre during the year under report suffering from the same infection | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 12 | 1 |
| 2a. Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre during the year for the first time | 103 | 64 | ... | ... | 154 | 25 | 44 | 15 | 301 | 104 |
| TOTAL—Items 1a, 1b and 2a... | 539 | 296 | ... | ... | 395 | 79 | 45 | 15 | 979 | 390 |
| 3. Number of cases which ceased to attend— (a) before completing the first course of treatment for (b) after one or more courses, but before completion of treatment for (c) after completion of treatment but before final tests as to cure of | 34 | 27 | ... | ... | 49 | ... | ... | ... | 83 | 27 |
| 4. Number of cases transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for | 14 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 10 |
| 5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and observation for | 5 | 10 | ... | ... | 65 | 13 | ... | ... | 70 | 23 |
| 6. Number of cases which, at the end of the year under report were under treatment or observation for | 479 | 242 | ... | ... | 274 | 66 | 45 | 15 | 798 | 323 |
| TOTAL ITEMS 3, 4, 5 & 6... | 539 | 296 | ... | ... | 395 | 79 | 45 | 15 | 979 | 390 |
| 7. Out-patient attendances— (a) For individual attention by M.O. (b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, &c. | 1597 | 1709 | ... | ... | 1317 | 221 | 100 | 48 | 3014 | 1978 |
| TOTAL ATTENDANCES... | 1597 | 1720 | ... | ... | 4665 | 1877 | 100 | 48 | 6362 | 3645 |
| 8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from | 80 | 71 | ... | ... | 163 | 30 | ... | ... | 243 | 101 |

9. Examinations of Pathological material:—

- (a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre
 (b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory ...

| Spirochetes. | Gonococci. | Other Organisms. | Wassermann Reaction. |
|--------------|------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 3 | 250 | 1 | 68 |
| ... | ... | 1 | 75 |

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

| Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales). | City of Coventry. | County of Warwickshire. | TOTAL. |
|--|--|-------------------------|--------|
| A. Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from:— | | | |
| Syphilis ... | 141 | 26 | 167 |
| Soft chancre ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gonorrhœa ... | 156 | 23 | 179 |
| Conditions other than venereal ... | 47 | 12 | 59 |
| TOTAL ... | 344 | 61 | 405 |
| B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area ... | 8346 | 1661 | 10007 |
| C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area ... | 298 | 46 | 344 |
| D. Number of doses of Arsenobenzine compounds given in the:—(1) Out-patient Clinic (2) In-patient Department, to patients residing in each area... | 2093 (1) 89 (2) | 378 | 2471 |
| E. Give the names of Arsenobenzine compounds used in the treatment of Syphilis and the usual initial and final doses ... | Stabilarsan, Sulphostab and Tryparsamide. | | |
| F. State the amount and kind of treatment usually administered to a case of Syphilis of each of the types usually dealt with at the Treatment Centre ... | Always give 13 injections of Stab. commencing with .45 and increasing up to .6 with equal number of doses of Bismuth. .2 followed (after and in between doses) with Potassium Iodide and finishing off with Pl. Hutch. Always keeping under observation for two years if possible. | | |
| G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page ... | I have separate Wasserman tests after all treatment (2 years) given at 3, 6, 9 month intervals. In Gonorrhœa—After cessation of all discharge, Prostrate is massaged. Beer occasionally. Bougies possibly passed 2 or 3 times and always diluted up to 13 15 17. Lastly exciting dose of B. Vaccine 1 c.c. | | |

Maternity and Child Welfare

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There have been notable developments in the local maternity and child welfare scheme during the year under review.

For many years prior to 1930, the influential body known as the Coventry Voluntary Welfare Centres had ably conducted in the City an extensive welfare service independently of the Municipal scheme. Their standard of work was high and their central premises were well equipped and admirably suited to their purpose. The organization employed two full-time "superintendents" or health visitors and one part-time lady doctor; a further lady doctor gave honorary services for ante-natal work. Under their auspices four infant welfare sessions were held weekly and two ante-natal sessions monthly.

In February, 1930, negotiations were opened with the Voluntary body with a view to inaugurating a system of co-operation between voluntary and municipal enterprise. It is a pleasure to report that these negotiations culminated happily in March, 1930, in a scheme of complete co-ordination.

An agreement was reached, and commenced to operate on April 1st, 1930, whereby the Public Health Committee supplies the medical and nursing services in respect of the three welfare centres previously conducted entirely by the voluntary organization. The full-time nursing staff and the part-time medical staff of the Voluntary Committee came over, on the appointed day, to the staff of the Public Health Department. The commendable activities of the Voluntary Committee continue to the extent of provision and maintenance by them of premises and adjuvant social services.

In short, unification of services has been effected without any alienation whatsoever of voluntary endeavour. I regard this as a happy arrangement and one which devolves to the best interests of local maternity and child welfare work.

Municipal Welfare Centre, Barrack Square.

The Centre still grows in popularity and attendances during the year have been very large. At the Centre mothers receive tuition in all branches of mothercraft; babies are weighed and are examined as necessary by the presiding medical officer; dried milk is sold to mothers at full price or half-price, according to means,

and in proven cases of need it is dispensed free. The function of the Centre is for advice and for prevention rather than treatment.

Maternity outfits have been provided for those requiring them, and 25 were sold during the year.

As in previous years, by arrangement with the Education Committee, selected girls between the ages of 13 and 14 years attended at the Centre as part of their domestic science course. In this connexion 100 girls attended during the year.

The following figures relate to attendances at the Centre during 1930 :—

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Total No. of individual cases who attended | ... | 2,577 |
| Total No. of attendances (mother and baby count as one) | ... .. | 27,373 |
| Average attendances per week | ... .. | 530 |
| Total No. of new babies attending during the year | ... .. | 1,278 |

DOCTOR'S CONSULTATIONS.

(These figures are included in the above) :—

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Total No. of individual cases seen | .. | 947 |
| Total No. of consultations | ... .. | 1,633 |

Assisted Voluntary Centres

There are now six assisted voluntary Centres doing excellent work in the City, viz. :—

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Dunsmoor. | } Coventry Voluntary Welfare Centres. |
| (b) Leicester Causeway. | |
| (c) Lower Stoke. | |
| (d) Stoke Heath. | |
| (e) Holbrook Lane. | Each conducted by a Voluntary Body. |
| (f) Longford. | |

The Public Health Department supplies medical and nursing services to all the above save Longford, to which latter nursing services only are provided. The presiding doctor at the last-named centre is Dr. Webster.

Thanks are indeed due to the Voluntary Societies operating in connexion with the above for their useful activities during the year.

Mention was made last year of the inadequacy of the hut wherein the Stoke Heath Centre was then held. During 1930,

the venue of this centre was moved to excellent premises in the Church Room, Heath Road.

The following figures for 1930 relate to the voluntary centres above mentioned :—

| Assisted Voluntary Centre. | No. of Sessions held. | No. of New Cases attending. | No. of Individual Cases attending. | Total No. of Attendances* (Mother and Baby count as one). |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Dunsmoor | 99 | 274 | 549 | 5933 |
| Leicester Causeway .. | 47 | 147 | 315 | 3272 |
| Lower Stoke .. . | 47 | 172 | 336 | 3260 |
| Holbrooks | 25 | 131 | 223 | 1384 |
| Stoke Heath | 35 | 161 | 231 | 2584 |
| Longford | 23 | 66 | 200 | 1032 |
| Totals | 276 | 951 | 1854 | 17465 |

Ante-Natal Services.

Five ante-natal sessions are held each month, three per month at the Municipal Centre, Barracks Square, and two per month at Dunsmoor (Coventry Voluntary Welfare Centres).

Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic.

This clinic is conducted by Mr. S. A. Ballantyne, a gynæcological specialist, who held 616 consultations during the year. The average attendance per session was 17.

Of the 457 cases seen, 344 were maternity bed cases booked for either the Municipal Hospital or the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital; 55 cases were sent by midwives; 51 came of their own accord and 7 were sent by medical men.

It is projected during the current year (1931) to provide an additional session each month at this clinic.

Other Ante-Natal Work (*Health Visitors'*).

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Total No. of individual cases seen | ... | ... | 516 |
| Total attendances | ... | ... | 1,450 |
| Average attendance per week | ... | ... | 28 |

Voluntary Ante-Natal Clinic, Dunsmoor (*Coventry Voluntary Welfare Centres*).

Prior to April 1st, 1930, this clinic was conducted by Dr. Humpherson, who performed her work in an honorary capacity. Under the new scheme, Dr. Humpherson very kindly elected to continue this honorary work, and thanks are indeed due to her for her highly capable services.

The total number of attendances at Dr. Humpherson's clinic was 299. The average attendance per session was 12.

Maternity Beds.

The following figures refer to maternity cases admitted to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital or to the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital. There were 84 cases waiting at the beginning of the year, and 379 were booked during the year. Of the 386 cases admitted, 179 went to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital and 207 to the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital.

The following table sets out the information concerning home conditions, etc., as supplied by expectant mothers at the time of applying for a maternity bed.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Small house (2 rooms only) | 22 |
| In house, but no convenience (overcrowding) ... | 9 |
| Unable to get adequate help in the house ... | 24 |
| Illness or for medical reasons | 32 |
| Living with relatives | 25 |
| In rooms, 1 bedroom and sharing sitting-room... | 3 |
| In lodgings; 1 combined room | 53 |
| „ 2 rooms | 181 |
| „ 3 rooms | 12 |
| In domestic service | 1 |
| House sub-let to inconvenience of tenant ... | 2 |
| No water laid on in bungalow | 1 |
| Husband unemployed | 4 |
| Living in caravan | 2 |
| Husband and wife living apart | 1 |
| Temporary lodgings | 3 |
| In business house | 1 |
| Unmarried—no home | 3 |

The various Centres in the City with times of sessions and places of meeting are summarized below :—

I.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

| Centre. | Day of Meeting. | Hours. |
|--|--|-------------|
| Barrack Square | Each afternoon Monday to Friday | 2—4.30 p.m. |
| "Dunsmoor," 55, Holyhead Road ... | Wednesday and Friday afternoons ... | 2—4.30 p.m. |
| Leicester Canseway, St. Mark's Parish Room... | Monday afternoons | 2—4.30 p.m. |
| Lower Stoke, Parish Room, Bray's Lane | Tuesday afternoons... | 2—4.30 p.m. |
| Holbrooks, Recreation Room, Colony Cottages | Alternate Wednesday afternoons | 2—4.30 p.m. |
| Stoke Heath, Church Room, Heath Road | Wednesday afternoons | 2—4.30 p.m. |
| Longford, Drill Hall, Hurst Road ... | Alternate Thursday afternoons | 2—4.30 p.m. |

II.—ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

| Clinic. | Day of Meeting. | Hours. |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| Barrack Square | 2nd, 3rd and 4th Friday afternoons in each month | 2.30—4.30 p.m. |
| "Dunsmoor," 55, Holyhead Road ... | 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings in each month... | 6.30 p.m. |

Convalescent Home Treatment for Mothers.

A few cases of mothers who remained very poorly after their confinement were referred to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for convalescent home treatment.

Five were sent for an appropriate period to St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Birchington-on-Sea, and were able to take their infants with them.

In all cases the health of the mothers improved considerably by their treatment at the Home.

Dental Treatment.

Dental treatment for young children between the ages of 3 and 5 years has been continued at the School Clinic by permission of the Education Committee. In this connexion 44 children were

referred from the Infant Welfare Centres and were appropriately treated by the School Dentists.

With regard to dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers who are unable on financial grounds to make private arrangements, a system is in operation whereby they are referred to certain appointed dental practitioners who charge contract rates. During the year two nursing mothers were so treated, and in each case the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee contributed a portion of the cost.

Orthopædic Treatment.

During the year 20 orthopædic cases were ascertained amongst the children attending the Welfare Centres, viz. :—10 cases of genu varum (bow leg), 2 of congenital dislocation of hip, 2 of genu valgum (knock knee), 2 of torticollis, and 4 were observation cases.

Home Visiting.

First visits paid by the Health Visitors to mothers numbered 2,334. These visits are timed to take place within two weeks of the birth of the baby or after the midwife or doctor has ceased to attend.

Re-visits

During the first twelve months frequent re-visits are made to the infant, more especially to the poorly ones, and when necessary the mother is urged to get medical advice. The number of re-visits to children up to one year of age was 8,951, and 12,772 visits were made in respect of children between the ages of one and five years; this, together with first visits and re-visits, makes a total of 24,057 (as compared with 20,296 during the year 1929).

In addition to the routine visiting of children from birth to five years and of expectant mothers, the Health Visitors also visit in connexion with ophthalmia neonatorum, phthisis and puerperal pyrexia.

Transferred Births.

The names and addresses of 159 infants and young children who left the City were notified to the Medical Officers of Health

of the areas of destination, and 46 infants' names were notified as having come to live in the City.

Notification of Births Act.

During the year, 665 notifications of live births occurring in their practices were received from doctors, 1,820 from midwives, and 4 births were notified by parents.

Still Births.

During 1930, the number of still-births registered was 118; of these, 90 were registered upon a doctor's certificate and 28 upon a midwife's certificate. 111 of these were notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The number of still-births is approximately 4.7 per cent. of the total births notified.

BIRTHS VISITED DURING THE YEAR 1930. Total number, 2,334.

| | Totals. | Percentage. |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| Kind of feeding— | | |
| (1) Entirely breast-fed | 1960 | 84.0 |
| (2) Hand and breast-fed | 83 | 3.6 |
| (3) Entirely hand-fed | 262 | 11.2 |
| (4) Unclassified | 29 | 1.2 |
| Kind of food—(when hand-fed)— | | |
| (1) Fresh cow's milk and water ... | 120 | 34.8 |
| (2) „ „ and barley water | 34 | 9.9 |
| (3) „ „ with Patent Foods | 42 | 12.2 |
| (4) Dried Milk | 124 | 35.9 |
| (5) Condensed Milk | 24 | 6.9 |
| (6) Biscuits, bread-sop, etc. ... | 1 | 0.3 |
| Class of house : rent— | | |
| (1) Up to 10/- | 420 | 18.0 |
| (2) Above 10/- | 1885 | 80.7 |
| (3) Unclassified | 29 | 1.3 |
| Houses found overcrowded ... | 272 | 10.4 |

Supervision of Midwives.

Of the 59 midwives who notified their intention to practise in 1930, 3 have acted only as maternity nurses, 7 are working in institutions, 2 live outside the City but practise in the Coventry area, while 4 did not practise. Of these, 56 were trained and 3 untrained.

During the year, 141 visits have been made to midwives by the Superintendent Health Visitor for the purpose of inspecting books, bags, instruments, etc., and of making enquiry into cases of infectious illness in their respective practices.

The figures show that 1,923 cases have been attended by midwives during the year; of these, 103 occurred outside the City area, and 1,820 within the City. Of the latter, 417 were doctors' cases where a midwife was also in attendance. Thus 1,403 cases in the City were attended by midwives alone. 102 of the above births took place in maternity nursing homes.

The following notifications were received from midwives practising in the City :—

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (1) Laying out the dead | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| (2) Still-births | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| (3) Artificial feeding | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| (4) Liability to be a source of infection | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| (5) Notification of death | ... | ... | ... | 16 |

(1) *Still-Births*.—Macerated, 9; not macerated, 16; doubtful, 1.

PERIOD OF GESTATION.

| 6 months. | 7 months. | 8 months. | 9 months. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| .. | 9 | 8 | 9 |

PRESENTATIONS.

| Vertex. | Breech. | Face. | Transverse | Not stated. |
|---------|---------|-------|------------|-------------|
| 12 | 8 | .. | 1 | 5 |

(2) *Artificial Feeding*.—Reasons for recourse to artificial feeding :—

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| By doctor's orders | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Inverted nipples | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Poverty of mother's milk | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| At patient's request | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Mammary abscess | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Illness of mother | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Harelip | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

(3) *Notifications of Death.*—The number of infant deaths notified by midwives was 16. All of these were deaths of infants one week old or under, 3 being less than 24 hours.

Advising Medical Assistance.

Medical aid forms sent in by midwives during the twelve months numbered 531. The causes for sending for medical help were as follows :—

| <i>For the Mother.</i> | | | | <i>For the Child.</i> | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| During Pregnancy :— | | | | Inflammation of Eyes | ... | ... | 72 |
| Hæmorrhage | ... | ... | 10 | Debility or Feebleness | ... | ... | 17 |
| Albuminuria | ... | ... | 15 | Premature Infant... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Œdema | ... | ... | 3 | Deformity | ... | ... | 8 |
| Illness during Pregnancy | ... | ... | 21 | Rash | ... | ... | 1 |
| Threatened Abortion | ... | ... | 4 | Jaundice | ... | ... | 5 |
| Purulent Discharge | ... | ... | 2 | Convulsions | ... | ... | 2 |
| Cloudy Urine | ... | ... | 8 | Asphyxiated | ... | ... | 3 |
| Contracted Pelvis | ... | ... | 2 | Phimosis | ... | ... | 6 |
| Doubtful Pregnancy | ... | ... | 2 | Snuffles | ... | ... | 1 |
| During labour or the lying-in :— | | | | Other Causes | ... | ... | 8 |
| Prolonged Labour | ... | ... | 107 | | | | |
| Lacerated Perineum | ... | ... | 104 | | | | |
| Hæmorrhage | ... | ... | 8 | | | | |
| Adherent Placenta and | | | | | | | |
| Membranes | ... | ... | 13 | | | | |
| Breech Presentation | ... | ... | 15 | | | | |
| Illness of Mother | ... | ... | 14 | | | | |
| Abnormal Presentation | ... | ... | 9 | | | | |
| Rise of Temperature | ... | ... | 19 | | | | |
| Abortion or Miscarriage | ... | ... | 10 | | | | |
| Pain in Leg | ... | ... | 5 | | | | |
| Uterine Inertia | ... | ... | 7 | | | | |
| Premature Birth | ... | ... | 5 | | | | |
| Prolapse of Cord | ... | ... | 4 | | | | |
| Varicose Veins | ... | ... | 1 | | | | |
| Twin Birth | ... | ... | 6 | | | | |
| Placenta Prævia | ... | ... | 1 | | | | |
| Bronchitis | ... | ... | 1 | | | | |
| Rash | ... | ... | 6 | | | | |
| Other causes | ... | ... | 2 | | | | |
| Total | | | 405 | Total | | | 126 |

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Twelve notifications were received during the year. A complete recovery was made in each case. All cases were nursed at home.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Six cases of puerperal fever were notified and seven deaths were registered as due to this condition.

Sixteen cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified.

In connexion with these notifications, four requests were made by the medical men notifying, that the cases should be admitted to hospital.

During the year, arrangements were continued with the three local nursing associations for the services of their District Nurses to be available for the nursing of cases of these diseases as required.

Five cases of puerperal fever and nine of puerperal pyrexia were treated in hospital.

Part 1.—Children Act, 1908.

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----|
| Cases on the books on January 1st, 1930 | ... | ... | 45 |
| New cases during the year | ... | ... | 19 |
| Total cases for 1930 | ... | ... | 64 |
| Children legally adopted | ... | ... | 6 |
| „ returned to their mothers | ... | ... | 8 |
| „ having died during the year | ... | ... | 2 |
| „ admitted to Scattered Homes | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ transferred to other Local Authorities | ... | ... | 4 |
| Total cases removed | ... | ... | 21 |
| Cases remaining on the books, December 31st, 1930 | ... | ... | 43 |

Seven foster mothers were found unsuitable for the work and new foster mothers were found for the children concerned.

The homes where these little ones are boarded-out are inspected at various times during the year. In this connexion 150 visits were made during 1930. The children are also thoroughly examined. Many of the foster mothers take the children to one or other Welfare Centre, where advice is given by the medical officer present when necessary.

Registration of Nursing Homes.

Under the provision of the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, there are registered in the City :—

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Maternity Homes | ... | ... | 12 |
| Maternity and General Nursing Homes | ... | ... | 2 |
| Nursing Homes | ... | ... | 2 |
| | | | — |
| Total | ... | ... | 16 |
| | | | — |

There is an adequate supply of skilled midwives available in the City and the employment locally of old-time "handy-women" has been suppressed.

With regard to consultant medical services, local arrangements exist for consultant services as required in cases of puerperal fever. It has been decided to extend these services so as to be available to medical practitioners needing assistance in conducting cases of difficult labour.

The supply of maternity beds at the Coventry and Warwickshire and Municipal Hospitals is collectively sufficient.

Of the various ancillary services in connexion with maternity work, all are provided locally with the exception of "home helps." There appears to be no local need of a system of home helps paid by the Corporation. In actual practice, home helps are found by the health visitors for suitable cases.

Possibly the most important measure against maternal morbidity is that of public enlightenment as to the value and vital necessity of skilled ante-natal care. Much is being done on these lines, notably by the quiet but unremitting educative work of the health visitors and by the talks given at the various welfare centres. More might well be done by enlisting the co-operation of suitable local organizations concerned with the welfare of women.

The accompanying table shows the extent of maternal mortality in the City during the past few years.

Maternal Mortality.

COVENTRY.—Maternal Deaths; No. of Births Registered; Deaths of Mothers per 1,000 Children Born in the 13 years, 1918—1930.

| | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Puerperal Fever ... | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Abortion... .. | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | 2 |
| Puerperal Nephritis ... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Hæmorrhage of Pregnancy ... | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ectopic Gestation .. | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Other Accidents of Pregnancy | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Puerperal Hæmorrhage ... | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 |
| Other Accidents of Childbirth | 7 | 4 | 2 | 10 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Puerperal Embolism ... | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Puerperal Convulsions ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| No. of MATERNAL DEATHS ... | 15 | 14 | 8 | 18 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 17 |
| No. of Births ... | 2766 | 2486 | 3250 | 2836 | 2442 | 2217 | 2113 | 2178 | 2116 | 2065 | 2327 | 2434 | 2417 |
| Deaths of Mothers per 1,000 Births ... | 5.42 | 5.63 | 2.46 | 6.34 | 2.45 | 4.06 | 4.25 | 4.59 | 4.72 | 4.84 | 4.72 | 4.10 | 7.03 |

Housing

HOUSING.

On August 16th of the year under review there came into operation the Housing Act, 1930, which is likely to make history in the matter of slum clearance. The new Act is the culmination of a mass of previous legislation which has essayed to secure general improvement in working-class housing conditions. Novel features of the 1930 Act are:—(i.) Prior provision of houses for persons to be displaced is an essential part of a clearance or improvement area scheme, and (ii.) exchequer assistance is made available to a Local Authority to enable the re-housing of slum-dwellers at rents the latter persons can pay.

It is common experience that hitherto the clearance of unfit dwellings—whether the latter be collections of houses or individual houses—has been held up by (i.) the scarcity of alternative accommodation for displaced tenants, and (ii.) the inability of many slum-dwellers to pay the rents of Council houses even if such were available. The new Act is designed to counter these basic difficulties. It would appear therefore that, at last, the stage is set for a real and early onslaught on unfit houses.

The Position in Coventry.

The housing position in Coventry has been rendered peculiarly difficult by reason of the rapid increase in population consequent upon the virile growth of local industry. The Housing Committee have given of their best in so far as concerns the provision of new houses. Despite the extent of this provision, however, it apparently has been found that all or most available new houses are required for the houseless and that but very few are left for purposes of re-housing slum-dwellers. Such is a summary of past experience. The Public Health Committee have therefore decided to provide themselves such new houses as will be required specifically for the re-housing of persons displaced from unfit houses consequent upon action under the new legislation. At the year-end a search was in progress for suitable sites whereon to erect 1930 Act houses. It has since been decided to acquire an initial site in London Road, facing Whitley Common.

Part of the land, however, is tenanted by allotment holders and there may be delay in obtaining possession owing to the fact that a year's notice is legally due to the tenants in question.

The unfit houses in Coventry are generally so situated that (i.) they are individually scattered or (ii.) they constitute comparatively small groups located here and there over the central older parts of the City. The groups of unfit properties are largely in the form of "courts," which latter are a legacy of the early industrial era, when the unfortunate policy obtained of maximum housing on minimum area of ground. The local problem is therefore such that the remedy is mainly to be found in (a) clearance of small unhealthy areas and (b) demolition of individual unfit houses which do not admit usefully of repair. In addition, there is scope for much reconditioning or repair work.

Under the new Act, it is already projected to deal by clearance with five small unhealthy areas (150 houses occupied by 750 persons), by demolition with a *minimum* of 75 individual unfit houses (occupied by some 375 persons), and by improvement or repair with at least 600 individual unfit houses during the next quinquennium. *Surveys are in progress, however, and it is intended substantially to exceed the figures above mentioned during the period in question.*

In November, 1930, the Public Health Committee appointed a full-time Housing Inspector, who commenced duty on January 1st, 1931.

As required by the new Act, a five years' housing programme was submitted to the Ministry in December, 1930, as under. The reader is asked carefully to peruse the notes appearing as an appendix to the numerical programme.

CITY OF COVENTRY.

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT SUBMITTED DECEMBER, 1930.

| | | | |
|--|---------|-----|---------------|
| Name of local authority ... | ... | ... | Coventry C.B. |
| Population (estimated figure for middle of 1929) ... | 172,000 | | |
| Number of inhabited houses (according to rate books) | 39,300 | | |

| | | | |
|---|-------|-----|-------|
| A. Estimated production of houses by the local authority during the next five years | ... | ... | 2,730 |
| B. Estimated production of new houses of working-class type by private enterprise during the next five years— | | | |
| (i.) with subsidy under the Act of 1924 | ... | — | |
| (ii.) under arrangements made under Section 29 of the Act of 1930 | ... | ... | — |
| (iii.) otherwise | ... | ... | 5,000 |
| | Total | ... | 7,730 |
| C. Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the local authority during the next five years to the purposes of the Housing Act, 1930 (i.e., the purposes mentioned in E and F | ... | ... | 250 |
| D. Estimated number of new houses to be allocated by the local authority during the next five years to the purposes of the Act of 1924 (i.e., new housing) | ... | ... | 2,480 |
| | Total | ... | 2,730 |
| E. Estimated number of houses to be demolished during the next five years— | | | |
| (i.) in clearance areas | ... | ... | 150 |
| (ii.) in improvement areas— | | | |
| (a) for opening the area | ... | ... | — |
| (b) as unfit houses | ... | ... | — |
| (iii.) individual houses outside clearance and improvement areas | ... | ... | 75 |
| | Total | ... | 225 |
| F. Estimated number of persons to be displaced during the next five years— | | | |
| (i.) by any of the processes mentioned in E | ... | 945 | |
| (ii.) to abate overcrowding in improvement areas | ... | — | |
| | Total | ... | 945 |
| G. Estimated number of houses to be repaired under Part II. of the Housing Act, 1930, during the next five years | ... | ... | 600 |

NOTES.

- (1) As suggested in Circular 1153, the estimate has been purposely framed on a conservative basis, especially as regards clearance and improvement work and the provision of "1930 Act" houses. There has not been time since the passing of the Act to make the detailed surveys requisite for a complete detailed statement, *but the Council expect that, in practice, the estimate given above will be substantially exceeded.*
- (2) As regards the programme for provision of houses other than "1930 Act" houses, the Council, early in 1928, went very thoroughly into the whole question, surveyed sites and drew up a considered "ten years'" programme. The five years' programme given in paragraph A of the above estimate represents, in fact, the estimated provision of houses under that part of the "ten years'" programme which covers the quinquennium.
- (3) The above programme does not include certain houses which are to be demolished for the purpose of the street schemes authorised by the Coventry Corporation Acts, 1920 and 1927, as to which houses the Council are under statutory re-housing obligations. Many of the houses to be demolished can be fairly described as "slum" houses. It is estimated that during the quinquennium 48 such houses will be demolished and 48 new houses provided in substitution therefor.
- (4) Nor does the programme include houses acquired by the Council (usually by agreement) for street improvements, but in regard to which they are not under statutory re-housing obligations. It is the practice to demolish such houses as opportunity offers and to transfer the tenants to other houses. The bulk of the houses so to be demolished are of a "slum" character. It is difficult to give an exact figure of what will be possible during the next five years, but probably from 100 to 150 such houses will be demolished during that time.
- (5) The programme again does not include the "hostels" (i.e., converted munition hutments) which are owned by the Council. Originally these numbered 827; 738 being chargeable to the Assisted Housing Scheme and 89 not being so chargeable. The 738 are on sites *leased* by the Council until 1935, and the 89 on sites *owned* by the Council. A considered policy being necessary in regard to the future of the hostels, the Council, in 1928, decided to commence a gradual clearing of two of the sites (Barras Heath and Holbrook Lane), and to take steps to acquire the third site (Whitmore Park) compulsorily, with a view to using it for a time as a kind of "clearing house" for hostel tenants, and subsequently of converting it into a site for permanent houses. The clearance policy is working well, and by August, 1930, the number of municipally-owned hostels had been reduced from 827 to 649. Of the 649, certainly 224, and very probably the whole, will be demolished during the next five years. While the hostels are scarcely to be called "slums," they are not very desirable places of habitation, and the Ministry will

appreciate that the Council have in hand a big undertaking in dealing with this large number of tenements as a supplement to their official programme.

- (6) In addition to the municipally-owned hostels, there are 377 privately-owned hostels, on estates acquired by purchasers from H.M. Office of Works. The purchasers desire as soon as possible to free their land from the hostels so that they may use it for other purposes, and it is probable that during the next five years the whole of the 377 hostels will disappear. In practice, most of the tenants will probably be transferred to municipal houses, for the Council accept such persons as eligible for municipal houses; though, for obvious reasons, they have declined officially to take over from the estate owners direct responsibility for re-housing the hostel tenants.

Dated the 15th December, 1930.

The Housing Director kindly provides the following information concerning new houses :—

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR :—

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (a) Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,365 |
| (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :— | | | | | |
| (1) By the Local Authority | ... | ... | ... | ... | 327 |
| (2) By other bodies or persons | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |

The following information is supplied at the request of the Ministry of Health :—

1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

Inspection—

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,982 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | ... | 894 |

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit, in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers | 743 |
|---|-----|

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—*

| | |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | Nil. |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :— | |
| (a) By owners | Nil. |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil. |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... | Nil. |

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts—*

| | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 151 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :— | |
| (a) By owners | 142 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | Nil. |

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—*

| | |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders | 10 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil. |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit | Nil. |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | Nil. |
| (5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Nil. |

Housing and Town Planning Acts, 1909 & 1925.

The following Table summarises the action which was taken under this Act, and the results which have followed:—

| Year. | Houses inspected by Housing Inspector. | Number of representations made to Local Authority, with a view to the making of Closing Orders. | Number of Houses considered by Local Authority. | Number of Closing Orders made. | Number of dwelling-houses in which the defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders. | Number of dwelling-houses, of which, after the making of Closing Orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation. | Number of Closing Orders rescinded. | Number of dwelling-houses voluntarily closed. | Number of Demolition Orders made. | Number of Houses Demolished. |
|-------|--|---|---|--------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1910 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 1911 | 212 | 114 | 114 | 92 | .. | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| 1912 | 44 | 107 | 107 | 29 | 11 | 34 | 34 | 2 | 36 | 21 |
| 1913 | 91 | 107 | 107 | 87 | 47 | 10 | .. | .. | 10 | 50 |
| 1914 | 116 | 91 | 91 | 54 | 17 | 16 | 15 | .. | 19 | 38 |
| 1915 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 20 | .. | 25 | 16 | .. | 7 | 21 |
| 1916 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 13 | 13 | .. | .. | 6 |
| 1917 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1918 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1919 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1920 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1921 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1922 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1923 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1924 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 1925 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1926 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| 1927 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1928 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1929 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1930 | 40 | 10 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .. | 591 | 512 | 512 | 313 | 76 | 107 | 83 | 5 | 76 | 169 |

Of the 169 houses demolished, 76 were pulled down after Demolition Orders had been made; and in the remaining 93 cases, although Closing Orders had been made, Demolition Orders were uncalled for since the houses were razed for other purposes, viz. (1) For the improvement of adjoining houses; (2) To clear the site for new buildings, and (3) For Factory extensions. In each case, however, demolition was the result of action taken under the Housing Acts.

The total number of houses demolished in the 21 years 1910-30, was 1,084.

The two houses demolished during 1927, and the one in 1930, were pulled down after Closing Orders had been made, without the necessity for Demolition Orders.

Coventry House Improvement Society.

A society known as the Coventry House Improvement Society has been formed locally, with the commendable object of helping to improve the unhealthy conditions under which, owing to house shortage, some people are compelled to live.

Similar societies have been formed in Birmingham and certain other large towns.

During the past year certain suitable properties have been surveyed by the society, and one property, consisting of fourteen houses, in one of the courts, has been acquired and reconditioned by the expenditure of approximately £900.

The following are the improvements effected at the properties in question, viz. :—

The external brickwork has been repaired and repointed at each house.

The roofs and spouting have been repaired.

Each house has been provided with a separate water closet, water tap, and sink with a gully outside.

Two wash-houses have been provided.

PLANS APPROVED.

| Year ending 30th Nov. | Houses. | Factories and Workshops | Alterations and Additions. | Miscellan's | Public Buildings. | Churches. | Chapels. | Schools. | Streets. | Totals. |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1906 | 1116 | 55 | 45 | 64 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 1313 |
| 1907 | 1275 | 70 | 45 | 105 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 35 | 1536 |
| 1908 | 1084 | 16 | 42 | 94 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0* | 17 | 1257 |
| 1909 | 1030 | 40 | 54 | 111 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1243 |
| 1910 | 1205 | 34 | 62 | 141 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 1477 |
| 1911 | 1386 | 40 | 62 | 147 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1650 |
| 1912 | 622 | 69 | 102 | 140 | 3* | 0 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 955 |
| 1913 | 1236 | 75 | 98 | 113 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1* | 15 | 1545 |
| 1914 | 1189 | 43 | 91 | 118 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1451 |
| 1915 | 510 | 77 | 46 | 119 | 2* | 2 | 0 | 0* | 6 | 762 |
| 1916 | 163 | 75 | 55 | 86 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 382 |
| 1917 | 287 | 69 | 34 | 46 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 447 |
| 1918 | 71 | 41 | 27 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 189 |
| 1919 | 126 | 63 | 54 | 272 | 2* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 518 |
| 1920 | 686 | 55 | 55 | 308 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1106 |
| 1921 | 36 | 20 | 34 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 218 |
| 1922 | 127 | 27 | 51 | 141 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 349 |
| 1923 | 408 | 39 | 42 | 121 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 616 |
| 1924 | 539 | 23 | 82 | 246 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 844 |
| 1925 | 1159 | 33 | 49 | 203 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1449 |
| 1926 | 1037 | 21 | 61 | 205 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 1364 |
| 1927 | 869 | 23 | 90 | 281 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1277 |
| 1928 | 1228 | 31 | 112 | 217 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 1611 |
| 1929 | 1479 | 27 | 116 | 239 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 1886 |
| 1930 | *1743 | 18 | 114 | 265 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 2178 |

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|----|-----|-----|----|----|---|----|----|------|
| 1906 | 728 | 34 | 7 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 802 |
| 1907 | 1010 | 48 | 20 | 32 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 1131 |
| 1908 | 1188 | 26 | 21 | 44 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1291 |
| 1909 | 1169 | 32 | 28 | 49 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 1298 |
| 1910 | 959 | 45 | 20 | 61 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1100 |
| 1911 | 1211 | 39 | 46 | 66 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4* | 19 | 1390 |
| 1912 | 894 | 67 | 53 | 99 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1120 |
| 1913 | 838 | 67 | 60 | 80 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 4* | 10 | 1071 |
| 1914 | 927 | 32 | 56 | 82 | 1 | 2* | 0 | 1 | 14 | 1115 |
| 1915 | 785 | 46 | 50 | 85 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 976 |
| 1916 | 418 | 49 | 27 | 26 | 2* | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 532 |
| 1917 | 176 | 62 | 24 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 285 |
| 1918 | 251 | 29 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 294 |
| 1919 | 125 | 42 | 21 | 83 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 272 |
| 1920 | 277 | 55 | 27 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 468 |
| 1921 | 367 | 22 | 11 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 467 |
| 1922 | 223 | 11 | 20 | 85 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1* | 7 | 348 |
| 1923 | 122 | 15 | 25 | 131 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 299 |
| 1924 | 324 | 16 | 20 | 206 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 573 |
| 1925 | 536 | 13 | 31 | 134 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 746 |
| 1926 | 877 | 20 | 51 | 176 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 1146 |
| 1927 | 1328 | 18 | 65 | 247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1665 |
| 1928 | 1128 | 25 | 98 | 253 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 23 | 1536 |
| 1929 | 1611 | 25 | 111 | 252 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 2019 |
| 1930 | †1312 | 15 | 110 | 244 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 1730 |

* The total of 1743 houses for which plans have been approved comprises:—

1483 houses for Private Enterprise.

242 " " the Corporation Housing Schemes.

18 " " the Re-housing Scheme in connection with the Street Schemes.

† The total of 1312 houses completed comprises:—

1010 houses for Private Enterprise.

286 " " the Corporation Housing Schemes.

16 " " the Re-housing Scheme in connection with the Street Schemes.

Sanitary Circumstances

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

By W. R. MARTIN, CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The year under review has been one of steady progress, and the number of sanitary improvements effected in and around dwellings has shown a substantial increase. Whilst the number of notices issued was considerably in excess of that for the previous year, it is a noteworthy fact that it was only found necessary in four cases to issue a summons to secure compliance with statutory notices.

Added Territory.

A considerable amount of the time of Inspectors has necessarily been absorbed by work in the added area, and a systematic house to house survey is being carried out in order that an accurate register of sanitary conditions may be compiled. In the more rural portions of the added area, circumstances exist which naturally fall below an urban standard. Special mention might be made of the Pinley and Stoke Aldermoor estates, which were brought into the City with the annexation and which comprise approximately 105 dwellings of a temporary character. These dwellings were erected during war years without any plans being submitted and entirely without supervision. They include wooden bungalows, some of which are fairly well constructed, old railway carriages, and in some cases, even sheds devoid of proper sanitary provision. It is gratifying to record, however, that at the close of the year, town's water had been carried to a stand pipe on the Aldermoor Estate, and that the Council were contemplating the laying of a water service on the Pinley Gardens Estate and had undertaken the periodical emptying of dustbins and pail closets.

Rivers and Streams.

The small river Sherbourne traverses the City from west to east. Its waters are polluted in various ways, although surface water is of course the only form of drainage which is knowingly allowed to enter. Much of the pollution is caused by offenders who cast refuse into the stream, but everything possible is done to suppress this undesirable practice. Under the direction of the City Engineer the course of the stream through the town is periodically cleared and cleansed. It will be of interest to record

that for one particular period of a week during the year, a considerable number of complaints were received at the office and by inspectors on their districts, concerning offensive odours which were clearly emanating from the river. Householders complained that the odours permeated their basements, whilst others, including office staffs, suffered great discomfort from odours finding their way under boarded floors via the sub-floor ventilators. Careful observations traced the pollution to a local factory. It was found that a tank containing carbon bi-sulphide had been leaking into a water jacket which was connected with a brook communicating with the river. The firm in question acted promptly in the matter, and with the assistance of the Department the nuisance was effectually abated.

Water.

The public water supply is obtained from deep wells at Keresley, Whitley, and Spon End, and from the Birmingham Corporation waterworks at Shustoke. There are at present three reservoirs from which the water is distributed in the City, one at Coundon (capacity three million gallons) and two at Corley (capacity 475,000 and 400,000 gallons respectively).

The present water resources of the Corporation are approximately as under :—

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----------|------------------|
| Spon End Wells | ... | ... | 1,000,000 | gallons per day. |
| Whitley Well | ... | ... | 900,000 | " " |
| Keresley Well | ... | ... | 200,000 | " " |
| Corley Well | ... | ... | 20,000 | " " |
| Total Corporation Supplies | | | 2,120,000 | " " |
| Present call upon Shustoke | ... | ... | 2,500,000 | " " |
| Further Supply available from Shustoke | ... | ... | 500,000 | " " |
| Supplied by Birmingham in Knowle area (say) | ... | ... | 50,000 | " " |
| From Warwickshire Coal Co. | ... | ... | 500,000 | " " |
| Additional Supply from Shustoke under the terms of 1921 Local Act | ... | ... | 1,000,000 | " " |
| Total | | | 6,670,000 | gallons per day. |

Development Scheme.

This was first considered in 1925, and since then much has been accomplished. The scheme embraces new boreholes and wells at Watery Lane, Brownhill Green and Mount Nod; new reservoirs at Meriden Hill (ten million gallons capacity), Coundon (nine million gallons capacity), and Corley (800,000 gallons capacity); water tower at Tile Hill, and the necessary inter-connecting mains. The scheme is now progressing apace. The new reservoir at Corley is completed and the reservoirs at Meriden and Coundon are in course of construction. The new well and borehole at Brownhill Green are complete and the new pumps have been installed at the Spon End works. It is clear, therefore, that far-reaching developments are in progress.

The City Water Manager has kindly supplied the following information :—

“ During the twelve months, 1,647,012,000 gallons of water have been supplied from the public sources; of this, 374,031,376 gallons were supplied from Spon End, and 655,610,000 gallons from Shustoke, whilst 294,704,470 gallons have been supplied from Whitley, these being the main sources of supply.

Of the total amount, it is estimated that 1,473,163,243 gallons were used in the City; a daily average of 4,036,063 gallons, or 23.76 gallons per head per day. 679 new services have been laid on to build and supply 1,579 houses and 19 other buildings; applications have been received for water supply to 1,638 houses and 86 various completed buildings, in which are included 2,101 water-closets and 1,559 new baths. All the foregoing are within the City.”

There follow the tabulated results of water analyses made during the year :—

Results of Analyses expressed in parts per 100,000.

SHUSTOKE.

| Free and Saline Ammonia. | Organic Ammonia. | Chlorine in Chlorides. | Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites. | Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F. | Total Solid Matter. | Hardness. | | | Remarks |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|------------|------------|--------|---|
| | | | | | | Temporary. | Permanent. | Total. | |
| 0.0016 | 0.0038 | 2.5 | 0.28 | 0.098 | 29.8 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 19.0 | Satisfactory |
| 0.0012 | 0.0056 | 2.4 | 0.28 | 0.118 | 31.2 | 8.5 | 10.0 | 18.5 | Satisfactory. Although this sample is satisfactory it should be better as a filtered water. |
| 0.0024 | 0.0040 | 2.4 | 0.16 | 0.106 | 35.4 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 19.5 | Satisfactory |
| 0.0020 | 0.0052 | 2.2 | 0.08 | 0.100 | 35.6 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 21.0 | Do. |
| 0.0012 | 0.0032 | 2.6 | 0.12 | 0.083 | 30.0 | 10.0 | 11.5 | 21.5 | Do. |
| 0.0020 | 0.0046 | 2.3 | 0.20 | 0.087 | 34.8 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 20.0 | Do. |
| 0.0028 | 0.0044 | 2.1 | 0.08 | 0.038 | 33.0 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 21.0 | Do. |
| 0.0016 | 0.0044 | 2.5 | 0.16 | 0.080 | 35.2 | 7.5 | 12.5 | 20.0 | Do. |
| 0.0020 | 0.0038 | 2.4 | 0.08 | 0.038 | 32.8 | 5.5 | 10.5 | 16.0 | Do. |
| 0.0020 | 0.0064 | 2.2 | 0.08 | 0.058 | 32.4 | 8.5 | 14.5 | 23.0 | Do. |
| 0.0038 | 0.0076 | 2.1 | 0.16 | 0.077 | 32.6 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 28.5 | Do. |
| 0.0012 | 0.0044 | 2.0 | 0.12 | 0.084 | 36.6 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 27.0 | Do. |

"NORTH WARWICKSHIRE" WATER SUPPLY.

This water is also used for districts outside the City within the Corporation's area of supply).

| Free and Saline Ammonia. | Organic Ammonia. | Chlorine in Chlorides. | Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites. | Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F. | Total Solid Matter. | Hardness. | | | Remarks. |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|------------|------------|--------|--------------|
| | | | | | | Temporary. | Permanent. | Total. | |
| 0.0006 | 0.0010 | 2.0 | 0.04 | 0.004 | 42.8 | 19.0 | 16.5 | 35.5 | Satisfactory |
| 0.0014 | 0.0018 | 2.0 | 0.08 | 0.008 | 39.4 | 18.5 | 16.0 | 34.5 | Do. |
| 0.0012 | 0.0016 | 2.2 | 0.08 | 0.004 | 42.4 | 14.0 | 18.0 | 32.0 | Do. |
| 0.0008 | 0.0020 | 1.9 | 0.04 | 0.004 | 41.8 | 16.5 | 17.0 | 33.5 | Do. |
| 0.0004 | 0.0008 | 2.2 | 0.04 | 0.007 | 42.7 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 34.0 | Do. |
| 0.0010 | 0.0012 | 2.2 | 0.08 | 0.004 | 40.0 | 13.0 | 18.5 | 31.5 | Do. |
| 0.0020 | 0.0020 | 1.9 | Trace | 0.008 | 41.2 | 17.5 | 16.5 | 34.0 | Do. |
| 0.0008 | 0.0020 | 2.0 | 0.08 | 0.004 | 45.6 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 36.0 | Do. |
| 0.0008 | 0.0012 | 2.1 | Trace | 0.004 | 44.2 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 33.0 | Do. |
| 0.0008 | 0.0024 | 1.9 | " | 0.004 | 44.6 | 16.5 | 17.5 | 34.0 | Do. |
| 0.0014 | 0.0016 | 1.9 | 0.04 | 0.008 | 41.4 | 15.0 | 20.5 | 35.5 | Do. |
| 0.0008 | 0.0016 | 2.0 | 0.16 | 0.004 | 44.2 | 11.0 | 21.0 | 32.0 | Do. |

DOEBANK WELL, SPON END.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|-----|------|-------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| 0.0010 | 0.0032 | 2.2 | 0.16 | 0.004 | 43.4 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 34.5 | Satisfactory |
| 0.0008 | 0.0020 | 2.2 | 0.20 | 0.008 | 48.0 | 16.0 | 18.0 | 34.0 | Do. |
| 0.0016 | 0.0026 | 2.2 | 0.20 | 0.004 | 48.8 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 32.5 | Do. |
| 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 2.0 | 0.08 | 0.008 | 44.2 | 14.0 | 16.0 | 30.0 | Do. |
| 0.0014 | 0.0026 | 2.0 | 0.20 | 0.011 | 42.6 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 28.0 | Do. |
| 0.0022 | 0.0020 | 1.9 | 0.08 | 0.008 | 49.0 | 17.0 | 14.0 | 31.0 | Do. |
| 0.0008 | 0.0016 | 2.1 | 0.08 | 0.004 | 49.6 | 15.0 | 17.5 | 32.5 | Do. |
| 0.0012 | 0.0016 | 2.2 | 0.04 | 0.004 | 46.8 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 28.0 | Do. |
| 0.0012 | 0.0024 | 2.0 | 0.12 | 0.004 | 44.0 | 13.5 | 20.0 | 33.5 | Do. |
| 0.0012 | 0.0010 | 1.8 | 0.24 | 0.004 | 43.4 | 17.0 | 20.0 | 37.0 | Do. |
| 0.0012 | 0.0020 | 1.8 | 0.24 | 0.008 | 45.0 | 14.0 | 16.0 | 30.0 | Do. |

WHITLEY.

Whitley Water after treatment with "Chloros."

| Date of Receipt of Sample. | Free and Saline Ammonia. | Organic Ammonia | Chlorine in Chlorides | Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites. | Oxygen absorbed in Four Hours at 80° F. | Total Solid Matter. | Hardness. | | | Remarks |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|------------|------------|--------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | Temporary. | Permanent. | Total. | |
| 1930. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 8 | 0.0006 | 0.0018 | 4.2 | 0.20 | 0.004 | 72.2 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 42.0 | Satisfactory |
| Feb. 5 | 0.0008 | 0.0020 | 4.2 | 0.16 | 0.004 | 67.4 | 19.0 | 20.5 | 39.5 | Do. |
| Mar. 5 | 0.0016 | 0.0020 | 4.3 | 0.28 | 0.004 | 69.0 | 18.0 | 20.0 | 38.0 | Do. |
| April 9 | 0.0012 | 0.0020 | 4.1 | 0.32 | 0.011 | 73.0 | 20.0 | 20.5 | 40.5 | Do. |
| May 7 | 0.0003 | 0.0012 | 4.5 | 0.08 | 0.007 | 68.8 | 23.5 | 21.0 | 44.5 | Do. |
| June 4 | 0.0018 | 0.0020 | 4.4 | 0.16 | 0.007 | 69.4 | 13.0 | 18.5 | 31.5 | Do. |
| July 9 | 0.0016 | 0.0024 | 4.1 | 0.05 | 0.004 | 71.8 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 45.0 | Do. |
| Aug. 20 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | 4.3 | 0.20 | 0.004 | 79.2 | 20.5 | 24.0 | 44.5 | Do. |
| Sept. 10 | 0.0012 | 0.0016 | 4.1 | 0.08 | 0.004 | 73.6 | 21.5 | 23.0 | 44.5 | Do. |
| Oct. 8 | 0.0008 | 0.0032 | 4.2 | 0.04 | 0.004 | 72.0 | 19.5 | 27.0 | 46.5 | Do. |
| Nov. 5 | 0.0016 | 0.0032 | 4.2 | 0.44 | 0.008 | 72.8 | 17.5 | 28.5 | 46.0 | Do. |
| Dec. 3 | 0.0008 | 0.0020 | 4.2 | 0.44 | 0.008 | 71.2 | 15.0 | 26.0 | 41.0 | Do. |

BROWNSHILL GREEN WELL.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-----|------|-------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| May 17 | 0.0012 | 0.0024 | 1.5 | 0.28 | 0.020 | 31.2 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 23.5 | Satisfactory |
|--------|--------|--------|-----|------|-------|------|------|------|------|--------------|

TANK, SPON END.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|-----|------|-------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| 1930. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 8 | 0.0010 | 0.0016 | 2.2 | 0.16 | 0.004 | 44.8 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 35.0 | Satisfactory |
| Feb. 5 | 0.0008 | 0.0020 | 2.3 | 0.04 | 0.011 | 50.8 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 34.5 | Do. |
| Mar. 5 | 0.0016 | 0.0024 | 2.3 | 0.20 | 0.004 | 46.4 | 17.0 | 16.5 | 33.5 | Do. |
| April 9 | 0.0016 | 0.0020 | 2.0 | 0.08 | 0.015 | 43.4 | 14.5 | 16.5 | 31.0 | Do. |
| May 7 | 0.0012 | 0.0020 | 2.6 | 0.08 | 0.028 | 48.8 | 14.0 | 16.0 | 30.0 | Do. |
| June 4 | 0.0014 | 0.0014 | 1.9 | 0.16 | 0.007 | 41.6 | 10.5 | 16.0 | 26.5 | Do. |

SANITARY PROVISION.

| | Dec., 1929. | Dec., 1930. |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Total number of water closets in houses, institutions, schools, factories, and workshops in the City | 45,627 | 47,728 |
| Number of privy middens | 130 | 125 |
| Number of pail closets | 323 | 270 |

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The use of removable galvanised iron dustbins is practically general for the home storage of refuse at the 41,319 houses in the City. Approximately 43,034 of these are in use at the present time, and there remain about 109 fixed ashpits.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

That portion of the work of the Health Department connected with nuisances in and around dwellings can best be set out in tabular form. The figures in relation to these matters for the year are as follows :—

| DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENT. | | 1929. | 1930. |
|--|--|-------|-------|
| Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction | | 382 | 380 |
| Drains provided with efficient traps ... | | 14 | 11 |
| New Drains, inspection and intercepting chambers provided | | 57 | 175 |
| Drains relaid | | 28 | 68 |
| Sink drains disconnected from sewer ... | | 3 | ... |
| Soil pipes and ventilating shafts provided or improved | | 4 | 19 |
| Rain-water pipes disconnected from the sewer | | 3 | 8 |
| Courts and back yards paved and repaired | | 29 | 48 |
| DWELLINGS. | | | |
| Floors of dwellings relaid or repaired ... | | 116 | 146 |
| Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired ... | | 253 | 417 |
| Damp walls—damp courses inserted ... | | 41 | 63 |
| Roofs repaired and made weatherproof ... | | 396 | 598 |
| Dangerous stairs repaired | | 20 | 25 |
| Additional windows provided and others repaired and made to open ... | | 111 | 175 |
| Defective spouts repaired | | 159 | 283 |
| Pantry ventilation improved | | ... | 4 |
| Houses provided with food stores ... | | 2 | 2 |
| New sinks provided | | 8 | 18 |
| New waste pipes provided and others repaired | | 20 | 26 |
| Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied | | 8 | 15 |
| Houses limewashed and cleansed ... | | 255 | 335 |
| Houses cleansed after infectious disease | | 106 | 149 |
| Cases of overcrowding remedied ... | | 37 | 43 |

| WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS. | | 1929. | 1930. |
|--|-----|-------|-------|
| Additional water closets provided | ... | 24 | 29 |
| Water closets reconstructed | ... | 8 | 31 |
| Water closets repaired and limewashed | ... | 294 | 229 |
| Water closets provided with new basins and traps | ... | 163 | 176 |
| Water closet pans replaced with pedestals | ... | 75 | 45 |
| Defective joints in flush pipes repaired | ... | 84 | 70 |
| Foul W.C. basins and traps cleansed | ... | 63 | 86 |
| Defective W.C. cisterns repaired | ... | 219 | 108 |
| New flushing cisterns provided | ... | 149 | 100 |
| Urinals cleansed and reconstructed | ... | 20 | 9 |
| Urinals abolished | ... | 4 | 7 |

| PRIVIES, ASHPITS AND DUSTBINS. | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| Offensive privies or pail closets converted into W.C.'s | ... | 3 | 53 |
| Offensive privies or pail closets abolished | ... | 4 | 5 |
| New W.C.'s erected in place of above | ... | 4 | 5 |
| Offensive ashpits abolished | ... | 18 | 6 |
| Sanitary dustbins provided in place of above | ... | 42 | 28 |
| Other houses provided with sanitary dustbins | ... | 890 | 708 |
| Cesspools abolished | ... | ... | 47 |

| VARIOUS. | | | |
|--|-----|--------------|--------------|
| Smoke nuisances dealt with | ... | 41 | 26 |
| Nuisances from animals kept, abated | ... | 41 | 105 |
| Offensive accumulations removed | ... | 181 | 163 |
| Courts and back yards cleansed by tenants | ... | 72 | 148 |
| Gipsy tents and caravans removed | ... | 28 | 16 |
| Water supply—additional taps provided | ... | 3 | 56 |
| Polluted wells dispensed with | ... | ... | 29 |
| Town water supplied in place of well water | ... | ... | 99 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | 756 | 724 |
| Totals | | <u>5,238</u> | <u>6,116</u> |

| | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | Totals. |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| No. of drains opened and cleansed from obstruction | 390 | 306 | 239 | 301 | 320 | 317 | 313 | 384 | 382 | 380 | 3,332 |
| drains provided with efficient traps | 16 | 33 | 20 | 8 | 7 | 24 | 13 | 19 | 14 | 11 | 165 |
| new drains provided to premises | 27 | 26 | 34 | 28 | 27 | 43 | 62 | 68 | 85 | 243 | 643 |
| sink drains disconnected from the sewer | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | 13 |
| new sinks provided and others repaired | 98 | 61 | 33 | 21 | 39 | 37 | 31 | 39 | 28 | 44 | 431 |
| floors and walls of houses repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| roofs of houses repaired and made weatherproof | 471 | 417 | 286 | 222 | 198 | 285 | 398 | 316 | 369 | 563 | 3,525 |
| defective spouts repaired | 279 | 371 | 209 | 155 | 306 | 238 | 264 | 374 | 396 | 598 | 3,190 |
| houses linewashed and cleansed | 189 | 253 | 174 | 132 | 139 | 128 | 168 | 119 | 159 | 283 | 1,744 |
| houses cleansed after infectious disease | 595 | 341 | 229 | 183 | 242 | 168 | 227 | 223 | 255 | 335 | 2,798 |
| offensive privies or pail closets converted into water closets | 114 | 111 | 157 | 126 | 199 | 88 | 117 | 185 | 106 | 149 | 1,352 |
| offensive privies or pail closets abolished | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 53 | 66 |
| new water closets erected in place of above | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | + | 5 | 12 |
| additional new water closets provided | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | + | 5 | 12 |
| water closets provided with new cisterns | 4 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 29 | 48 | 24 | 29 | 171 |
| " " " new basins and traps | 35 | 18 | 19 | 30 | 22 | 33 | 97 | 95 | 149 | 100 | 598 |
| foul water closet drains cleansed | 449 | 152 | 62 | 65 | 96 | 102 | 80 | 118 | 163 | 176 | 1,463 |
| defective W.C. cisterns, etc., repaired | 286 | 166 | 84 | 86 | 29 | 47 | 50 | 127 | 63 | 86 | 1,024 |
| offensive ashpits abolished | 396 | 538 | 250 | 279 | 290 | 308 | 294 | 350 | 605 | 438 | 3,748 |
| sanitary dustbins provided in place of the above | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 18 | 6 | 55 |
| " " " to other premises | 6 | 17 | 4 | ... | 4 | 49 | 5 | 26 | 42 | 28 | 181 |
| urinals cleansed, repaired and reconstructed | 729 | 608 | 489 | 335 | 556 | 581 | 676 | 668 | 890 | 708 | 6,240 |
| courts and backyards paved and repaired | 12 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 9 | 90 |
| nuisances from animals kept, abated | 96 | 111 | 23 | 28 | 30 | 39 | 39 | 29 | 29 | 48 | 472 |
| accumulations of manure, etc., removed | 181 | 163 | 50 | 45 | 55 | 34 | 39 | 45 | 41 | 105 | 758 |
| smoke nuisances dealt with | 99 | 105 | 77 | 57 | 80 | 81 | 155 | 144 | 181 | 163 | 1,142 |
| cases of overcrowding dealt with | 4 | 7 | 15 | 23 | 18 | 27 | 46 | 28 | 41 | 26 | 235 |
| vent and soil pipes removed or replaced, and miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected | 14 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 37 | 43 | 146 |
| | 1276 | 663 | 379 | 360 | 421 | 541 | 743 | 1,004 | 1,127 | 1,482 | 7,996 |
| | 5,774 | 4,494 | 2,860 | 2,499 | 3,099 | 3,206 | 3,872 | 4,444 | 5,238 | 6,116 | 41,602 |

Summary of other Miscellaneous Work

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

| | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| No. of visits and re-visits to premises ... | 32,991 | 28,388 | 19,556 | 15,824 | 21,244 | 23,887 | 25,871 | 29,910 | 35,740 | 33,710 |
| " drains tested ... | 95 | 76 | 59 | 62 | 50 | 78 | 109 | 95 | 106 | 225 |
| " visits respecting Infectious Diseases ... | ... | ... | 1,042 | 1,453 | 2,650 | 1,835 | 1,684 | 2,478 | 1,247 | 1,581 |
| " notices issued for abatement of nuisances, including informal and statutory ... | 2,743 | 2,865 | 1,901 | 1,689 | 1,787 | 1,995 | 2,042 | 2,401 | 2,768 | 3,517 |
| " statutory notices not complied with at the close of the year ... | 45 | 31 | 21 | 24 | 22 | 28 | 14 | 12 | 5 | 9 |
| " summonses issued for non-compliance with notices served to abate nuisances ... | 6 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| " registered premises under supervision ... | 452 | 531 | 630 | 652 | 504 | 458 | 473 | 591 | 1,053 | 1,183 |
| " visits paid to registered premises... | 1,659 | 2,198 | 1,848 | 1,163 | 1,976 | 2,749 | 3,503 | 4,393 | 4,174 | 3,867 |
| " references to City Engineer ... | 236 | 159 | 313 | 158 | 231 | 174 | 188 | 235 | 279 | 203 |
| " references to Water Manager ... | 225 | 299 | 147 | 143 | 84 | 199 | 65 | 223 | 293 | 171 |
| " references to Education Department ... | 635 | 704 | 1,389 | 1,350 | 4,693 | 1,584 | 1,841 | 2,504 | 2,399 | 1,980 |

So far as the work is capable of tabulation, the number of visits and other work involved is shown in the following table:—

| | 1929. | 1930. |
|--|--------|--------|
| Number of visits to premises | 35,740 | 33,710 |
| Number of informal notices issued | 2,706 | 3,318 |
| Number of cleansing notices (statutory) issued | 195 | 38 |
| Number of statutory notices issued respecting nuisances | 52 | 161 |
| Number of statutory notices not complied with at the end of the year | 5 | 9 |
| Number of summonses issued for non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance ... | 1 | 4 |
| Number of registered premises under supervision (not including workshops) | 1,053 | 1,183 |
| Number of visits paid to registered premises | 4,174 | 3,867 |
| Number of visits <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases ... | 1,247 | 1,581 |

Canal Boats.

The following table shows the action taken by the Sanitary Authority during the year to give effect to the Acts and Regulations affecting Canal Boats:—

| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of Boats registered to 31st December, 1930 | 524 |
| Boats added to register in 1930 | 5 |
| Registrations cancelled | 209 |
| Actual number of Boats on register on 31st December, 1930 | 315 |
| Number of Boats inspected in 1930 | 286 |
| Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations | 265 |
| Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations ... | 21 |
| Total number for which the Cabins were registered ... | 950 |
| Total number occupying the Cabins | 761 |

Details of Occupations:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Male Adults | 251 |
| Female Adults | 256 |
| Children of School Age | 147 |
| Children under School Age | 107 |

| No. of Cases met with. | Details respecting infringements. | | | No. of Cases remedied. |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-----|------------------------|
| 7 | Absence of Certificate | ... | ... | 7 |
| 2 | Marking | ... | ... | 2 |
| 1 | Overcrowding | ... | ... | 1 |
| 3 | Painting | ... | ... | 3 |
| 2 | Ventilation | ... | ... | 2 |
| 7 | Dilapidation | ... | ... | 5 |
| 1 | Females over 12 Improperly Occupying | ... | ... | 1 |
| 3 | No proper Water Vessel | ... | ... | 3 |
| 26 | Total cases met with. | Total cases remedied | | 24 |

It is pleasing to report that the cabins of the boats in this district were, on the whole, found to be kept in satisfactory condition. Admission for purposes of inspection has always been readily granted.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, &c.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health's Circular (No. 120), an inspection of the sanitary conditions of the nineteen theatres, music halls and places of public entertainment in the district has been made, and reports submitted to the Public Health and Watch Committees.

Whilst many of the places of amusement within the City may be said to be satisfactory from a hygienic standpoint, there are some which fall below the ideal standard in respect of ventilation. On this point, a circular letter was addressed, during the year, to all Cinema managers in the City, requesting attention to sanitary matters as affecting their respective halls. To this representation a pleasing response was made.

References to other Departments.

These included 203 references to the City Engineer, 171 to the Water Manager, 1,980 to the Head Teachers of the Schools with duplicates to the Education Department, 1,497 to parents, and 737 to the City Librarian.

The character of the references to the City Engineer is set out in the following table :—

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Dangerous buildings | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| Unauthorised buildings | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Foul gullies and complaints relating to sewers | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| Refuse removal | ... | ... | ... | 74 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | 39 |

The references to the Water Manager dealt with such matters as waste of water from taps and cisterns; those to head teachers, parents and Education Department related to infectious diseases among school children and exclusions from school, and those to the City Librarian concerned infected homes and library books.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS IN 1930.

| No. of Case. | Complaint. | Result. | Total Costs | | |
|--------------|--|--|-------------|----|----|
| | | | £ | s. | d. |
| 1 | Contravention of Article 22 (1) of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, viz. :— floors of cowsheds found to be in an offensive and filthy condition. Two summonses | Fined 10/- in each case | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Contravention of Article 22 (4) of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, viz. :— dung or offensive matter being so placed as to render uncleanly the access to the cowsheds | Fined 10/- | 10 | 0 | |
| 3 | Contravention of Section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1925, viz. :—distributing toys in exchange for rags and bones | Fined 10/- | 10 | 0 | |
| 4 | Failure to comply with a notice to abate a nuisance arising from certain land being occupied by a caravan, without suitable sanitary conveniences | Adjourned for one week, the occupier undertaking to abate the nuisance | | | |
| 5 | Contravention of Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1925, viz. :—establishing and carrying on the trade of Rag and Bone Dealer without having applied for and receiving the written consent of the Local Authority | Case withdrawn the offender having submitted an application to the Local Authority | | | |
| 6 | Contravention of Section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1925, viz. :—distributing toys in exchange for rags and bones | Fined 10/- | 10 | 0 | |
| 7 | Failure to comply with a notice to abate a nuisance arising from damp condition of a dwellinghouse | Order made for nuisance to be abated within one month | | | |
| 8 | Failure to comply with a notice to abate a nuisance arising from dampness due to the perished condition of brickwork, and defective eaves gutter at rear of house | Order made for nuisance to be abated within one month | | | |
| 9 | Failure to comply with a notice to abate a nuisance arising from damp condition of walls of living-room and bedrooms due to the absence of an efficient damp proof course, and the perished condition of the mortar joints of the external brickwork | Order made for nuisance to be abated within one month | | | |
| 10 | Selling adulterated milk, namely—milk deficient of 28% of fat | Fined £3 and costs | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| 11 | Contravention of Article 21 (a) of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, viz. :—conveying meat in a dirty vehicle | Fined £1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| No. of Case. | Complaint. | Result. | Total Costs. |
|--------------|---|--|--------------|
| 12 | Contravention of Article 21 (b) of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, viz. :—that whilst conveying meat on an open vehicle, the person in charge did not cause the said meat to be adequately protected by a clean cloth or other suitable material | Fined £1 | 1 0 0 |
| 13 | Failing to obey notice to quit a house unfit for human habitation and concerning which a Closing Order had been made by the Public Health Committee | Ejectment Order made by Magistrates to take effect within 28 days | |
| 14 | Failing to cause vessels which had been used for the collection and removal of blood, manure, garbage, filth, etc., when not in actual use, to be kept thoroughly clean, and for failing to thoroughly wash and cleanse the floor of the slaughterhouse within three hours after the completion of slaughtering or dressing | Case dismissed | |
| 15 | Contravention of Section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1925, viz. :—distributing toys in exchange for rags and bones Second offence | Fined 10/- | 10 0 |
| 16 | Failing to obey notice to quit a house unfit for human habitation and concerning which a Closing Order had been made by the Public Health Committee | Tenant vacated the house the day of hearing. Case withdrawn | |
| 17 | Selling cream adulterated with .25% of Boric Acid | Fined £2 and costs | 2 17 0 |
| 18 | Selling cream adulterated with .25% of Boric Acid | Summons withdrawn on payment of costs | 17 0 |
| 19 | Selling cream adulterated with .25% of Boric Acid | Summons withdrawn on payment of costs | 17 0 |
| 20 | Selling cream adulterated with .25% of Boric Acid | Summons withdrawn on payment of costs | 17 0 |
| 21 | Contravention of Section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1925, viz. :—distributing toys in exchange for rags and bones | Fined 40/- in each case, or in default, 28 days imprisonment. Defendant went to prison The defendant was discharged after giving the Magistrates an undertaking that he would discontinue the the collecting of rags and bones and obtain other employment | |
| 22 | Contravention of Section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1925, viz. :—distributing toys in exchange for rags and bones | | |
| 23 | Contravention of Section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1925, viz. :—distributing toys in exchange for rags and bones | | |
| 24 | Contravention of Section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1925, viz. :—distributing toys in exchange for rags and bones | | |

Among the above magisterial proceedings are seven cases where proceedings were taken under Section 73 of the Public Health Act, 1925, which prohibits the distribution of toys by rag and bone dealers in exchange for rags, etc. For assistance in enforcing this provision the Department is indebted to the Chief Constable and his staff.

Overcrowding.

During the year, out of 54 cases of overcrowding, in which application was made for a Corporation dwelling, 8 were relieved; in 4 cases a Corporation house was allotted, and in 4 instances a house other than Corporation property was found for the applicants.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Common Lodging Houses.

| | | |
|--|--------|---|
| Number on Register, January, 1930 | ... | 3 |
| „ added to the Register during the year | — | |
| „ removed from the Register during the year | ... .. | — |
| „ remaining on the Register, December, 1930 | ... .. | 3 |

The number for which each lodging-house is registered, and the average number of lodgers received nightly are as follows:—

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|----|
| (1) Registered for 86. | Average number of lodgers | 81 |
| (2) „ „ 36. | „ „ „ | 25 |
| (3) „ „ 23. | „ „ „ | 16 |

The number of visits paid by Inspectors during the year was 153, and it was found that the houses, generally speaking, were conducted in an orderly manner. Certain contraventions of the Bye-laws were observed and caused to be remedied without recourse to formal action.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----|
| Number on Register, January, 1930 | .. | 50 |
| „ added to the Register | ... .. | 5 |
| „ discontinued | ... .. | 4 |
| „ on Register, December, 1930 | ... .. | 51 |
| „ of visits during the year | ... .. | 298 |
| „ of contraventions observed | ... .. | 85 |

During the year a systematic inspection was made of each of the registered houses let-in-lodgings. Some of these are very old and in poor structural condition, and do not readily adapt themselves for the purpose for which they are used. However, the houses have, on the whole, been found to be kept in a cleanly condition.

The contraventions observed were caused to be remedied without the necessity of instituting magisterial proceedings.

Offensive Trades.

Fish Fryers.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Number on Register, January, 1930 | ... | ... | 112 |
| , of applications received for permits | ... | ... | 9 |
| „ „ „ approved | ... | ... | 2 |
| „ „ „ disapproved | ... | ... | 6 |
| „ „ „ withdrawn | ... | ... | 1 |
| „ discontinued during the year | ... | ... | 3 |
| Total number on Register, December, 1930 | ... | ... | 111 |

The conditions found to exist at these premises are, from the hygienic standpoint, much better than formerly. The old open cooking stove has now happily disappeared, except in a few instances, and the shops generally show a marked improvement.

Tripe Bollers.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Number on Register | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|

Hide and Skin Dealers.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Number on Register | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

Rag and Bone Dealers.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Number on Register | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

Cut Scraper.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Number on Register | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

Tallow Melter.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Number on Register | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

Bone Boller.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Number on Register | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

One application was received during the year to establish the trade of a bone boiler; this, however, was refused.

Visits.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of visits paid during the year | ... | ... | 374 |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|

Contraventions.

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| Number observed relating to "absence of suitable receptacles for refuse, accumulation of refuse, and the cleansing of floors and walls" | ... | 7 |
|---|-----|---|

These were all rectified.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

The following tables are inserted in compliance with Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 :—

1.—INSPECTION.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

| Premises. | Number of | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Inspections | Written Notices. | Prosecutions. |
| Factories (Including Factory Laundries). | 94 | 15 | .. |
| Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries). | 332 | 6 | .. |
| Workplaces (Other than outworkers premises included in Part 3 of this Report). | 354 | 2 | .. |
| TOTALS | 780 | 23 | .. |

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

| Particulars. | Number of Defects | | | Number of Prosecutions. |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Found. | Remedied. | Referred to H.M. Inspector | |
| <i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i> | | | | |
| Want of cleanliness | 4 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Want of ventilation | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Overcrowding | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Want of drainage of floors | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Other nuisances | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Sanitary accom- modation | { insufficient | 7 | 7 | .. |
| | { unsuitable or defective.. | 14 | 14 | .. |
| | { not separate for sexes .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i> | | | | |
| Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101) | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss 97 to 100) | 9 | 9 | .. | .. |
| Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report). | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals | 37 | 37 | 1 | .. |

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Outworkers.

3.—HOME WORK.

Lists have been received from 8 employers with respect to 33 outworkers. Of these, 7 were employed in the making of wearing apparel, and 26 in the making of textile fabrics; 32 outworkers resided in the City, and 1 outside; this instance was reported to the Authority concerned.

An inspection was made of 31 of the home premises of those out-workers residing in the City who had been shown on the returns as employed in the making of wearing apparel and textile fabrics, and the premises were found to be satisfactory.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

| Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. | | | | | | Number. |
|--|--|----|----|----|----|---------|
| Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses are enumerated here. | Bakers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 |
| | Sugar Boilers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | Watch Makers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 |
| | Dressmakers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| | Tailors | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 |
| | Boot Makers and Repairers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| | Milliners | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| | Joiners and Carpenters | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| | Cabinet Makers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| | Cycle Repair Shops | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| | Ironmongers and Smiths | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| | Plumbers and Painters | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| | Gas Fitters and Bellhangers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | Pattern Makers and Brassfounders | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| | Saddlers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| | Tinworkers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| | Picture Framers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | Laundries | .. | .. | .. | .. | — |
| | Box and Bag Makers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | Printers and Bookbinders | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| | Card Stampers | .. | .. | .. | .. | — |
| | Engravers, etc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | — |
| | Marine Store Dealers | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| | Coach Builders and Wheelwrights | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| | Various | .. | .. | .. | .. | 109 |
| Total number of workshops on Register .. | | | | | | 874 |

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

| Class. | | Number. |
|--|---|----------|
| Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :— | | |
| Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133), 1901 | .. | — |
| Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5), 1901 | Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .. | 25 25 |
| Other | .. | — |
| Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :— | | |
| Certificates granted during the year | .. | — |
| In use at the end of the year | .. | — |

Bakehouses.

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| Number on Register, January, 1930 | ... | 88 |
| „ dispensed with during the year | ... | 5 |
| „ of Bakehouses unoccupied | ... | 18 |
| „ of changes of occupancy | ... | 4 |
| „ of Bakehouses opened during the year | ... | 3 |
| „ of Bakehouses on Register, December, 1930 | ... | 86* |
| „ of visits | ... | 145 |

Most of the bakehouses were found to be maintained in a reasonable state of cleanliness.

It was, however, found necessary in twenty instances to call the occupiers' attention to contraventions relating to lime-washing, cleansing of floors and sanitary conveniences. In every case the contravention was remedied.

* This number includes Factory Bakehouses.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The chief sanitary inspector is appointed as the Executive Officer under this Act, and the following table shows the action taken during the past year :—

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| No. of rat-infested premises under observation, December, 1929 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 317 |
| „ „ complaints received during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 |
| „ „ visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 |
| „ „ re-visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | 446 |
| „ „ poison baits laid by the Staff of the Public Health Department | ... | ... | ... | ... | 642 |
| „ „ poison bait laid in sewers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,700 |
| „ „ tins of poison supplied to occupiers of premises | ... | ... | ... | ... | 652 |
| „ „ instances where smoke and sulphur were applied to rat runs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| „ „ notices sent requiring premises to be made rat-proof | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| „ „ rat runs from defective drains sealed up and defects in drains remedied | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 |
| „ „ premises made rat-proof | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
| „ „ cases where some improvement was reported | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 |

| | | |
|--|-----|-------|
| No. of instances where, on subsequent inspection, premises | | |
| were reported to be free from rats ... | ... | 57 |
| „ „ rat-infested premises under observation at the | | |
| close of the year ... | ... | 466 |
| „ „ carcasses or tails of rats for which awards were | | |
| paid at the Refuse Destructor ... | ... | 6,658 |

“Rat Week.”

During the week, November 3rd to 8th, which was fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture as “Rat Week,” special attention was directed locally to the subject of rat destruction. Advertisements were inserted in the newspapers, and leaflets, issued by the Ministry, were distributed. Particular attention was given to public sewers and refuse tips. The response of the public may be said to have been fairly satisfactory, although many people still have the mistaken idea that the responsibility for ridding their premises of rats rests with the Local Authority and not with themselves.

Verminous Houses.

Complaints are frequently received from occupiers that their houses are infested with vermin (bugs and fleas). During the past year no less than 138 such complaints were received at the Sanitary Department. Each complaint was investigated by an inspector, who gave advice on methods of destruction. Every assistance was given by the Department to persons who appeared willing to help themselves, and in cases where verminous conditions were clearly due to the dirty and neglectful habits of tenants, notices were served.

Caravans.

It is unfortunate that the number of caravans in the City has increased during recent years. This increase is undoubtedly due to the prevailing house shortage. At one time caravans were occupied chiefly by travelling showmen, round-about proprietors and like persons. Conditions have now changed, for inspectors find that in many instances families are living in vans—often in overcrowded conditions—simply and solely because they are unable to find houses to rent; and in some cases rents charged by owners of caravans are exorbitant. The conditions existing,

from a sanitary point of view, on some of the sites, have been found to be most unsatisfactory and it has been the policy of the Health Department to discourage the practice of using vacant land as camping grounds. Moreover, it is a contravention of the Coventry Corporation Act, to allow land which is not provided with roads, sewers, and a separate water supply, to be occupied by caravans without the written consent of the Local Authority.

Smoke Abatement.

During the year fifteen complaints were received respecting the emission of smoke and dust from chimneys at thirteen factories.

In addition, the chimneys at twenty-three other factories have been kept under observation.

Five hundred and eighty-five observations were made and in nineteen instances informal notices were served.

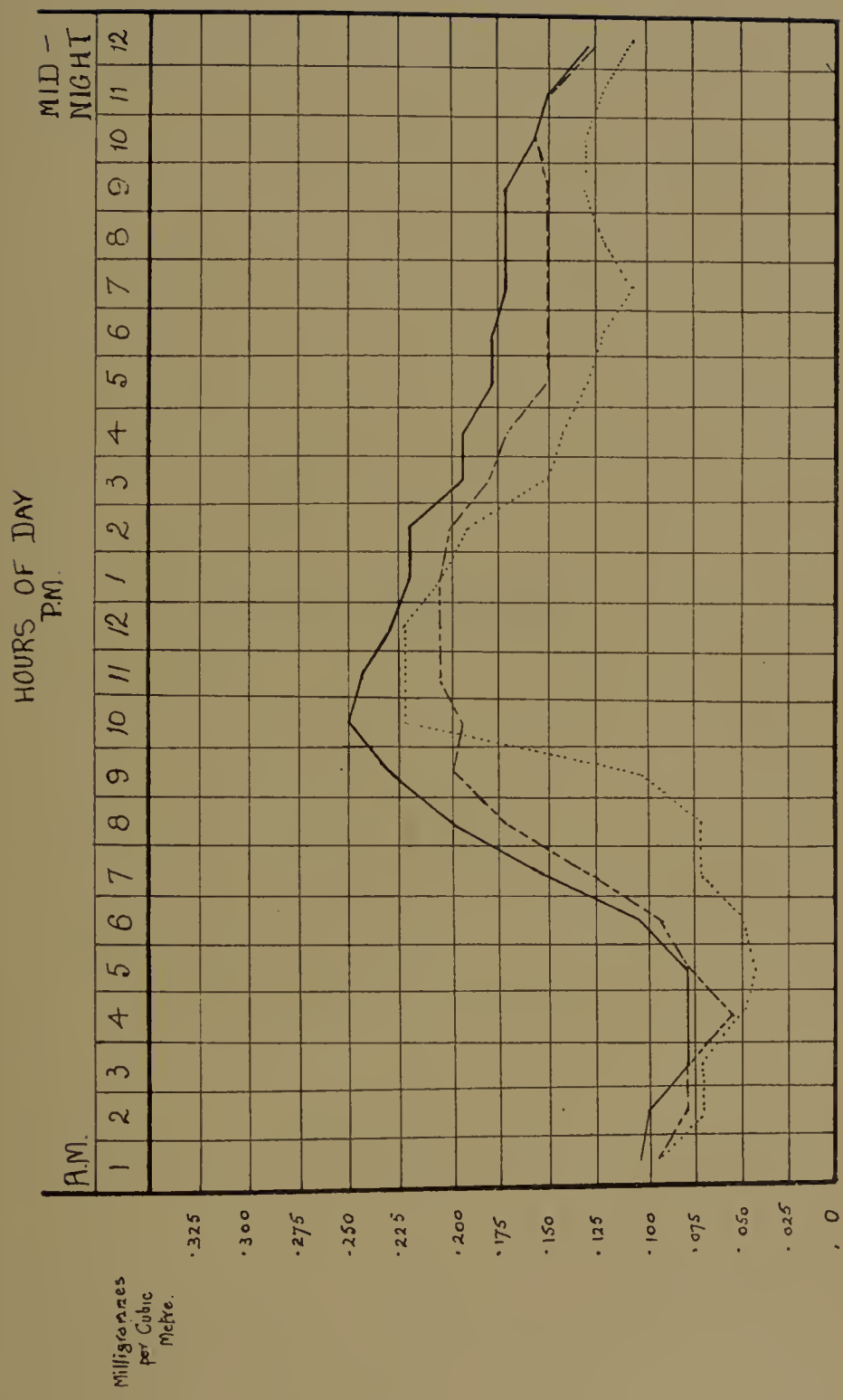
In one instance it was found necessary to issue a statutory notice, and special observations were made in this case. Marked improvement was observed, which obviated the necessity of magisterial proceedings.

As in previous years, improvements have been effected by interviewing Works Managers and stokers, who have always been willing to adopt suggestions made with a view to minimising the quantity of smoke emitted. In other instances repairs to furnaces, the use of mechanical stokers, and a change of fuel, have been beneficial.

As a result of action taken by inspectors, it is satisfactory to report that in twenty-six instances notable improvement was observed in regard to the quantity of smoke emitted.

With a view to obtaining the co-operation of stokers, a card of "Instructions to Boiler Attendants" has been supplied by the Health Department, free of charge.

CHALKI SHOWING THE AVERAGE VARIATION FROM HOUR TO HOUR OF IMPURITY IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF COVENTRY DURING THE YEAR 1930.



Week days _____ Saturdays ----- Sundays

Food Supplies

FOOD SUPPLIES.

Milk.

The milk supply during the year 1930 averaged 5,453 gallons per day, and the supply fully met the demand during the whole of the year.

The quantity of milk produced within the City is now estimated at about 1,500 gallons per day.

Considerably more than half of the total quantity of milk now consumed in the City is delivered in bottles, the greater portion being either "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised."

Graded Milk.

There are but five firms in the City holding licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, viz :—

One firm for the sale of "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk, one for the sale of "Grade A" milk, and three for the sale of "Pasteurised" milk.

It is to be regretted that the sale of "Certified" milk within the city has been discontinued during the past year owing to the demand for such milk being insufficient.

Samples for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year 17 samples of milk were submitted to the Birmingham University for examination. Four of these were obtained from farms situated within the City, and 13 from purveyors retailing milk in the City who obtained their supply from farms situated in the County.

In no case were tubercle bacilli found.

Samples submitted for Bacterial Count.

Five samples obtained from local dairies were submitted for bacterial count, with the following results. It is interesting to note the variations in the number of organisms found in the different grades of milk :—

| | | | | <i>Result.</i> |
|--------|-------------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------------|
| No. 1. | Ordinary, untreated | .. | .. | 13,430 organisms per c.c. of milk |
| No. 2. | " Pasteurised " | .. | .. | 14,200 " " |
| No. 3. | " Pasteurised " | .. | .. | 13,930 " " |
| No. 4. | " Sterilised " | .. | .. | 0 " " |
| No. 5. | " Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) | | | 375 " " |

Purveyors of Milk.

| | 1929. | 1930. |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Number of names on the Register of | | |
| Retail Purveyors | 856 | 890 |
| (a) Residing in the City ... | 748 | 779 |
| (b) „ outside the City ... | 108 | 111 |
| Number of names on the Register of | | |
| Wholesale Traders and Producers | | |
| (not selling by retail) ... | 70 | 129 |
| Number of inspections made during | | |
| the year | 366 | 714 |

Fifty-seven contraventions were observed relating to :—

Dirty condition of milk vessels and vehicles.

Milk vessels not being properly covered.

Milk being kept in unsuitable places.

Failure to maintain milk store in reasonable state of cleanliness.

Milk vessels containing separated milk not being properly labelled.

Removing caps from bottles and selling milk therefrom in small quantities.

Failure to have name and address inscribed on vehicle or can.

Thirty-three written notices were issued and 24 verbal cautions given in connection with the above-mentioned offences. In each instance the notice was complied with, and in no case was it found necessary to institute magisterial proceedings.

The sale of loose milk from 24 general stores has been discontinued. At 16 of these stores, bottled milk is now sold.

It is pleasing to note that the number of premises where bottled milk is sold is steadily increasing.

Character of Business carried on by Milk Vendors.

Sale of loose milk from shops :—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| (a) Where Dairy Produce only is sold ... | 11 shops. |
| (b) Where Confectionery and milk are sold ... | 18 „ |
| (c) Where the business of a General Store | |
| is carried on | 79 „ |

| | |
|---|---|
| Sale of milk from private dwelling houses with- | |
| out rounds | 6 |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Sale of milk from private dwelling houses with rounds | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| Sale of milk on rounds only | ... | ... | ... | ... | 203 |

Of the 203 vendors who sell milk on rounds, 113 reside outside the City boundary.

Cowsheds.

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| Number of cowkeepers on register, January, 1930 | ... | 49 |
| „ „ „ discontinued during the year | 2 | |
| „ „ „ on register, December, 1930 | 47 | |
| „ „ visits paid during the year | ... | 57 |

The 57 visits made during the year were in connexion with 33 cowsheds at 17 farms.

In 7 instances contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order were observed, relating to dirty walls, insufficient light and ventilation, and approaches to cowsheds not being properly paved and drained. In each case notices were addressed to the cowkeeper concerned.

During the year 1929 a survey was commenced, with a view to ascertaining the conditions existing at all cowsheds in the added area. However, owing to pressure of other work it has unfortunately not been possible during the past year to continue this survey.

The following are improvements which have been effected at 14 cowsheds following issue of an informal notice. In 11 cases additional light and ventilation were provided; in 6 cases the floors, feeding troughs, channels and drains were reconstructed; in 9 instances the approaches to the cowsheds were paved and drained, 2 manure pits were abolished, and in 1 case a suitable water supply was provided. At 2 of the farms new dairies were provided.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Mr. Dale, the Veterinary Inspector appointed in connexion with the work under this Order, reports as follows :—

“ I beg to report that I have inspected all the milking cows in the City during the year. There are some 600 cows—100 of which are dry and lying off. I found the majority of the cows in good condition and health; none showed clinical symptoms of tuberculosis. There were several cases of indurated udders from

various causes; some of the cows thus suffering I advised being sold to the butcher, although those whose milk I tested microscopically for tuberculosis gave negative results."

Meat Supplies.

Proposed Public Abattoir.

The earlier history of the Abattoir project was set out in the Annual Reports for 1928 and 1929. The latter report contained a frontispiece giving a sketch of the future abattoir lay-out. The present scheme for an abattoir of the latest type was adopted by the Council on January 9th, 1929. A Ministry of Health Inquiry concerning the Butts site was held on May 3rd, 1929, and formal sanction was subsequently received. On October 1st, 1930, a Ministry of Health Inquiry concerning loan was duly held, and formal sanction was received on February 16th, 1931. The sanction covers a sum of £83,210, the amount for which application was made. During the current year, 1931, tenders have been accepted and a commencement of the building work is about to be made at the time of writing.

Unsound Meat.

During the year, notifications were received from 72 butchers, using 44 slaughterhouses, concerning the carcasses of 305 animals, viz. :—54 bullocks, 103 cows, 72 heifers, 3 calves, 27 sheep, and 46 pigs, which were found after slaughter to be diseased or unsound. The meat surrendered and destroyed in connexion with these notifications was estimated to amount to 8,416 lbs., and consisted of : Beef, 7,179 lbs. (of which 5,060 lbs. were tuberculous); mutton, 299 lbs.; pork, 895 lbs.; veal, 43 lbs. The tuberculous meat surrendered involved 154 carcasses or parts of carcasses.

In addition to the above, the number of carcasses examined at slaughterhouses or markets by Sanitary Inspectors who are qualified Meat Inspectors was as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Beef | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,231 |
| Mutton and Lamb | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,121 |
| Pork | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,277 |
| Veal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 |

Two thousand two hundred and seven visits have been made to the slaughterhouses in order to inspect meat and to enforce the byelaws relating to such premises.

Ninety-two contraventions were observed at the slaughterhouses relating to limewashing of walls, cleansing of floors and receptacles, removal of offal and absence of suitable receptacles for offal.

Except in one instance when magisterial proceedings were instituted, the contraventions were remedied after service of notice or on verbal representation.

It has not been necessary to institute proceedings under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875, with regard to butchers' meat.

The number of slaughterhouses in the district at different dates was as follows :—

| Slaughterhouses. | January, 1930. | Dec., 1930. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Registered | 17 | 16 |
| Conditionally Licensed | 23 | 23 |
| Annually Licensed | 10 | 10 |
| * Unclassified | 4 | 4 |
| (Added Area) | | |
| | 54 | 53 |

* These remain unclassified pending fuller information.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

During the past year 715 observations and visits have been made in connexion with markets, shops, stores, etc., in order to secure compliance with the above regulations.

Thirty-nine contraventions were observed relating to :—

Exposure of meat outside shops and stalls without reasonable steps being taken to guard against contamination.

Exposure of meat for sale for human consumption in a room without taking reasonable steps to guard against contamination.

Failure to limewash walls and ceilings of rooms used for the storage of meat.

Failure to provide properly covered receptacles to receive trimmings and refuse.

Conveyance of meat in or on a vehicle, and not causing the meat to be adequately protected by means of a clean cloth, or other suitable material.

Removal of carcase before the expiration of three hours after slaughter.

Dirty utensils.

Failure to have name and address painted or inscribed on stall.

Five written notices were issued and thirty-four verbal cautions given in connexion with these contraventions, and in two cases court proceedings were instituted.

(See table relating to magisterial proceedings).

SALE OF FOOD ORDERS, 1921.

The various shops, stores and markets have been visited from time to time in order to see that the requirements of the Orders concerning the labelling of imported meat are complied with. Generally speaking, inspectors have found that the provisions of the Orders have been carefully observed. Any contraventions detected have been readily remedied as a result of verbal representations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-27.

These Regulations have been made with the object of securing a purer food supply. They prohibit generally the manufacture and sale of articles of food to which have been added any injurious preservatives or colouring matter.

Certain articles of food, however, are allowed to contain preservative, provided (1) the preservative is one of those permitted by the Regulations, (2) that it is not in excess of the prescribed quantity, and (3) that the article bears a declaratory label.

Particulars of the articles of food submitted to the Public Analyst during the year will be found in the table relating to the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

Fourteen samples, namely 7 of sausages and 7 of cream—were found to contain preservatives.

Two of the seven samples of sausages contained boric acid, and five were found to contain sulphur dioxide.

The two samples of sausages containing boron preservative were purchased from the same vendor, and as the preservative was one entirely prohibited by the Regulations, a letter of caution was addressed to the shopkeeper. In regard to the remaining five samples, containing sulphur dioxide, the presence of a preservative was declared by the shopkeeper, and the amount of preservative found in each case did not exceed the limit permissible under the Regulations.

Six of the seven samples of cream were obtained from three shopkeepers supplied by the same dairy. The remaining sample was obtained from the dairy and was said to be cream brought from Ireland. A sample taken in course of delivery at the railway station was found to be genuine. Magisterial proceedings were instituted against the Dairy Company and the three retailers.

(See table relating to Magisterial Proceedings.)

Unsound Food.

The following quantities of unsound food have been surrendered from markets, shops and stores :—

332 lbs. of imported meat (304 lbs. of beef, 20 lbs. of pork, 8 lbs. of mutton); 143 tins of beef; 10 tins of tongue; 114 rabbits; $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of poultry; $49\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of wet fish; 311 tins of fish; 595 tins of fruit; 215 tins of tomatoes; 1,413 tins of condensed milk; 97 tins of cream; 54 tins of peas; 47 tins of baked beans; 219 bottles of pickles; 14 pots of fish and meat paste; 1 cwt. of biscuits; 254 lbs. of apples; 94 lbs. of pears; 5 crates of oranges; 364 lbs. of plums; 21 cwts. of vegetables; 1,440 eggs.

MANUFACTURE OF ICE-CREAM.

The Coventry Corporation Act, 1911, contains clauses in regard to premises where ice-cream is manufactured and requires the occupier of such premises to take reasonable precautions to guard against the contamination of ice-cream and the ingredients used in its manufacture.

It is not compulsory for a person who manufactures ice-cream to apply for his premises to be registered with the Local Authority.

A register is being compiled, and at present contains the names and addresses of 136 persons. Of these, 120 are makers of ice-cream, the remaining 16 being vendors only.

In 111 cases it was found on inspection that ice-cream was prepared in back kitchens; in 8 cases ice-cream was prepared in sheds or brick-built outbuildings; whilst in 2 cases the premises were merely receiving depôts for ice-cream which had been made in other towns.

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the number of premises from which ice-cream is sold is larger than that of the previous year. This does not necessarily mean that the number

of ice-cream makers has increased, but that the Register is being gradually brought up to date.

While many of the premises wherein ice-cream is prepared are satisfactory, there are others which leave much to be desired from a hygienic standpoint. To the latter group the inspectors pay constant attention.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928, AND REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (REGULATIONS AS TO FOOD) ACT, 1907.

The following table shows the number and the nature of the articles submitted for analysis during the year :

| Articles. | Genuine. | Not Genuine. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------------|--------|
| New Milk .. | 153 | 15 | 168 |
| Condensed Full Cream Milk.. | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Cream | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Butter | 40 | .. | 40 |
| Margarine.. .. | 14 | .. | 14 |
| Lard | 8 | .. | 8 |
| Sponge Cakes .. | 7 | .. | 7 |
| Custard Powder .. | 6 | .. | 6 |
| Corn Flour | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Self Raising Flour .. | 6 | .. | 6 |
| Ground Rice | 6 | .. | 6 |
| Egg Substitute .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Baking Powder .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Cocoa | 5 | .. | 5 |
| Tea | 9 | .. | 9 |
| Sausages | 18 | 7 | 25 |
| Luncheon Sausage .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Pressed Beef | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Brawn | 8 | .. | 8 |
| Salmon and Shrimp Paste .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Chicken and Ham Roll .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Potted Meat | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Castor Oil.. .. | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Camphorated Oil | 5 | .. | 5 |
| Olive Oil | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Liquorice Powder | 7 | .. | 7 |
| Glycerine | 6 | .. | 6 |
| Boric Ointment | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Prepared Calamine .. | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Totals | 337 | 31 | 368 |

The samples were collected in the following manner :—

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Formal samples | ... | ... | 123 |
| Preliminary samples | ... | ... | 245 |

Milk.—Of the 168 samples of new milk, 153 were found to be genuine and 15 adulterated. Of the latter, two were below the limit in solids-not-fat to the extent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively; 12 were deficient in fat varying from 3 per cent. to 60 per cent.; and one was found to contain $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of cresylic acid.

Samples deficient in Solids not Fat.—Of the 2 samples found to be below the standard in solids not fat, 1 was a formal sample purchased from a dairyman. As the fat content was considerably above the standard, it was not considered advisable to institute magisterial proceedings. The vendor, however, was kept under observation and a further sample was obtained which was found to be genuine. The other sample was an informal one, purchased from a small general stores, and was followed up with a formal sample which proved to be genuine.

Samples deficient in Fat.—With regard to the 12 samples found to be deficient in fat, 7 were informal and 5 formal. Six of the informal and 2 of the formal samples were obtained from 7 separate vendors carrying on the business of a small general stores and selling on an average from 1 to 2 gallons of milk daily. The remaining 4 samples—3 formal and 1 informal—were purchased from three different dairymen.

Regarding samples obtained from shopkeepers, in one instance the vendor was cautioned by order of the Public Health Committee; in 6 instances formal samples were subsequently obtained and found to be genuine; and in the remaining case—an informal sample—the sale of milk was discontinued.

With respect to the samples obtained from dairymen, in two instances second samples were obtained and found to be genuine, and in the third instance, the deficiency being 28 per cent.; magisterial proceedings were instituted, the vendor being fined £3, together with costs amounting to £2 15s. od.

It will be seen that most of the fat deficiencies were found in milk obtained from shops. On the other hand, a number of samples containing high percentages of fat were also purchased from shops. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that these irregularities were due to the shopkeepers neglecting to stir the milk before serving customers.

Sample adulterated with Cresylic Acid.—This sample was brought to the office by a householder. Full investigations were made, both at the dairy of supply and at the house of the consumer. No final explanation was forthcoming, but the evidence indicated that the disinfectant had accidentally found its way into the milk after leaving the dairy.

All the samples of milk were found to be free from preservative, artificial colouring matter, and excessive amounts of extraneous dirt.

Cream.—Of the 15 samples of cream, 8 were found to be genuine and free from preservative, and 7 were found to be adulterated by the addition of boric acid. Of the 7 adulterated samples, 3 were informal and 4 formal. Six of these samples—3 formal and 3 informal—were purchased from 3 separate retailers, all of whom had obtained their supply from a dairy in the City. The remaining sample was purchased at the dairy, and was said to be cream obtained from Ireland. A sample procured subsequently in course of delivery at the railway station, was certified to be genuine.

Magisterial proceedings were instituted against the Dairy Company and the three retailers, with the result that the Dairy Company were convicted and fined £2 and 17s. costs, while the summonses against the retailers were withdrawn on payment of 17s. costs.

Sausages.—Of the 25 samples of sausages, 18 were certified to be genuine and 7 adulterated. Of the adulterated samples, 2 contained a prohibited preservative, viz., boric acid, and 5 were found to contain sulphur dioxide in amounts varying from 16 parts to 240 parts per million.

The two samples containing boric acid were obtained from the same vendor, who was duly cautioned.

The 5 samples found to contain sulphur dioxide were purchased from 5 separate vendors. As the amount of preservative found in each case did not exceed the limit specified by the Public Health (Preservative) Regulations, and as the presence of the preservative was declared by the shopkeeper, no offence was committed.

Prepared Calamine.—Two of the 5 samples of Calamine were found to be adulterated by the addition of barium sulphate

and were coloured with an aniline dyestuff. Both samples were informal and were obtained from two retailers, supplied by the same wholesale firm. The case was fully investigated, and on being interviewed, the wholesale chemists made arrangements with the retailers for the calamine in question to be withdrawn from sale.

Drugs.—The Coventry Insurance Committee has instituted a scheme whereby they take periodical samples of drugs and appliances as supplied by local chemists to insured persons.

Mr. Lee Gordon, the Clerk to the Committee has been good enough to allow access to the reports on the 18 samples taken during 1930. The result in each case was satisfactory.

Mental Treatment Act, 1930

Mental Deficiency Act, 1913

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT, 1930.

The above Act came into force on January 1st, 1931, and in this connexion much preparatory consideration was demanded during the year under review.

The new Act constitutes a sweeping and salutary reform in the sphere of psychological medicine. It seeks to remove the stigma which has hitherto attached to insanity and to place mental and physical illness side by side as associated disabilities. More important still is the fact that the new Act seeks to establish a preventive side to mental work, thus bringing the latter into accord with the modern trend of medical endeavour. To this end the Act provides for early diagnosis and early treatment of mental disorder and of conditions antecedent thereto. Notable in this connexion are the Sections providing for (a) voluntary patients, and (b) temporary patients. Hitherto, for all practical purposes, certification has been the key for entry to a mental hospital and little latitude has been given to meet the case of the incipient or border-line patient. The new Act is calculated to overcome this difficulty.

The "voluntary" patient (obviously one capable of volition) may be admitted on written application backed by medical recommendation, to a suitable hospital, institution or nursing home, or into approved single care.

The "temporary" patient is one incapable of volition. He may be admitted to a suitable hospital, institution, nursing home, or into approved single care, following upon a written application on his behalf, but without a reception order; the application is to be accompanied by a recommendation signed by two medical practitioners, one of whom should be the usual medical attendant and the other of whom must be a medical practitioner specifically approved for the purpose by the Board of Control.

In regard to local institutional provision for voluntary and temporary patients, Hatton Mental Hospital is clearly appropriate. The accommodation at the Municipal Hospital and at the London Road Institution is unsuited to the purpose.

Section 6 of the Act empowers the establishment of out-patient clinics for persons suffering from mental disorder. A mental out-patient clinic is already in existence at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital and is conducted by the Medical

Superintendent of Hatton Mental Hospital. This meets adequately the local need.

A panel of Coventry medical practitioners competent to make confirmatory recommendations under the Act, has been duly approved by the Board of Control. The local "authorised officer" is a senior member of the clerical staff of the Public Health Department, who is also local "petitioning officer" under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The City Council duly appointed a Visiting Committee under the new Act, the members of which also constitute the Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

The local administrative machinery was thus in position on January 1st, 1931, and it is interesting to note that the first local patient under the new Act was dealt with on that day.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913.

The national position in regard to mental deficiency cannot well be viewed with equanimity, for there is ample evidence of an increasing incidence and of a woeful inadequacy of institutional accommodation. The problem has accordingly received very general attention during the year at the hands of medical and social workers, whose deliberations have concentrated largely on the matter of the need of additional institutional accommodation and on that of sterilisation of mental defectives. The most ardent advocates of sterilisation do not regard the latter as a panacea by which defectives may be eliminated from the community within a short term of years. The adoption of sterilisation, although preventive potentialities attendant upon such a course are by no means lacking, would definitely not obviate the need for segregation in institutions of large numbers of defectives who are quite unfit to be at large owing to their grave social shortcomings. After all then, the problem must largely remain one of institutional provision.

In the last-named connexion, Coventry is in dire need. While accommodation has been found in various institutions up and down the country for a proportion of local high grade defectives, none suitable can be found for low grade. This is by no means a new problem, but the position becomes more difficult year by year. It is not surprising therefore that, during the year under

review, the Board of Control continued to press for local proposals to meet the situation.

In October, 1930, a comprehensive report was placed before the Mental Deficiency Act Committee setting out a proposal that the Exhall Institution might be ceded to the last-named Committee by the Public Assistance Committee for purposes of development into a Mental Deficiency Colony.

The existing Exhall Institution was acquired by the Guardians some time prior to April 1st, 1930, and the foresight of the latter body in this connexion is likely to devolve to the great advantage of the Corporation. Since April 1st, 1930, Exhall has been administered by the Public Assistance Committee, and it was formally opened on October 1st, 1930. The existing buildings at Exhall can be made to accommodate some 40 male defectives. At the year end, 32 miscellaneous male mental cases (moved to Exhall from the London Road Institution) were accommodated therein. The opening of Exhall enabled a welcome abatement of the congested conditions which previously obtained in the mental wards of the London Road Institution. Of the patients now in Exhall, a large majority can be properly classified, if need be, as mental defectives. If the existing Exhall accommodation therefore is to become the nucleus of a recognised Mental Deficiency Institution, no general evacuation of existing patients will be necessary. The Exhall estate, when the latest purchase by the Corporation is completed, will comprise 144½ acres.

Exhall.—Suggested Developmental Scheme.

The first tentative scheme provided for the initial provision of 30—40 beds for male low-grade defectives, in the existing Exhall buildings, and for the systematic increase of accommodation over a period of 12 years provisionally to an ultimate 400 beds.

The scheme purported only to provide a preliminary basis for discussion and negotiation. A basic matter to be decided is that of the size of ward-units. In making provision for a given number of patients, the larger the individual units (and therefore the fewer), the smaller the building costs. It is remembered, however, that mental defectives need to be accommodated in separate groups according to classification, and that therefore the number of any one class of defective is limited, unless similar cases are to

be received from outside authorities. Such were some of the considerations under examination at the year-end. It is hoped to formulate a definite policy, with a revised scheme based thereon, during the current year, 1931.

The following is a copy of the report of the Mental Deficiency Act Committee for 1930 :—

“ The membership and status of the Committee have undergone a change during the year. The Committee was duly increased from nine to twelve members as from November 9th, 1930, and monthly meetings were arranged in lieu of bi-monthly as formerly.

The advent of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, necessitated the formation of a Visiting Committee under that Act, and it was deemed appropriate to appoint the members of the existing Mental Deficiency Act Committee to constitute the new Visiting Committee.

Our efforts in the direction of obtaining institutional accommodation have been concentrated upon the possibility of utilizing the Exhall Institution (owned and controlled by the Coventry Public Assistance Committee), and the consideration of plans and reports upon the matter, concluding with an interview with the Board of Control constitutes the extent of our progress during 1930. A special section of the report deals with this question on page 140.

The annual return of mental defectives required by the Board of Control has been substituted for the return formerly prepared for us. This shews :—

| | M. | F. | Total. |
|--|-----|-----|--------|
| 1. No. of cases in Institutions ... | 23 | 13 | 36* |
| 2. No. of cases under Guardianship | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3. No. of cases under Statutory Supervision ... | 77 | 88 | 165 |
| | 101 | 102 | 203 |
| 4. No. of cases receiving— | | | |
| (a) Indoor Poor Law Relief ... | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| (b) Outdoor Poor Law Relief | 2 | — | 2 |
| | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| 5. No. of cases under Voluntary Supervision ... | 9 | 12 | 21 |

* Six cases in the State Institution are not included here.

| 6. No. of new cases registered in 1930— | | | | M. | F. | Total. |
|--|--|--|--|----|----|--------|
| (a) Education Committee Notification ... | | | | 11 | 13 | 24 |
| (b) Parents' request ... | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) Board of Control Notification ... | | | | — | 1 | 1 |
| (d) Officer of L.A. ... | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |

(The figures in No. 6 are included in Nos. 1 to 4 above.)

Five new cases were sent to institutions during the year and a further case was placed under "guardianship."

The detention of ten cases in institutions was continued by the Board of Control, nine for a further five years and one for one year.

One patient was granted leave from an institution to a hostel in Surrey, where a vacancy had been obtained for him. He was returned to the institution after five months owing to his failure to control himself when free from supervision.

The institutions in which the 36 cases were being maintained by us on December 31st, 1930, were:—

Midland Counties Institution, 17; Stapleton Institution, Bristol, 4; Whittington Hall, Chesterfield, 3; Worcester Municipal Homes, 2; Dudley Institution, 2; Stoke Park Colony, Bristol, 2; Stallington Hall, Stoke-on-Trent, 1; Scafield House, Liverpool, 1; Home of Holy Innocents, Bath, 1; Besford Court, 1; Belmont Nursery, Croydon, 1; St. Theresa's Home, Lewis-
ham, 1.

The average cost of maintenance per case per week of the above 36 patients was 24/5d., as compared with 24/1d. on December 31st, 1929.

A classification of the cases on the Register of Mental Defectives in the City, including those maintained in institutions, shews:—

| Classification. | In Institutions. | | | Under Guardianship. | | | Under supervision in own homes. | | | Grand Totals. | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----|-------|---------------------|----|-------|---------------------------------|----|-------|---------------|-----|-------|
| | M. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Total |
| Feeble minded . | 19 | 9 | 28 | .. | 1 | 1 | 51 | 55 | 106 | 70 | 65 | 135 |
| Imbeciles .. | 6 | 3 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 24 | 44 | 26 | 27 | 53 |
| Idiots .. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Moral Imbeciles .. | 0 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| | 27 | 15 | 42* | 1 | 1 | 2 | 77 | 88 | 165 | 105 | 104 | 209† |

* None of the cases at present maintained by the Public Assistance Committee is included.

† Six cases (4 males and 2 females) are shown in the table as in institutions although not included in No. 1 on page 141. These six are detained at Rampton State Institution and are not a charge upon the Committee.

Health Propaganda

Blind Persons Act, 1920

Bacteriological and Chemical Work

General Provision of Health Services
(Summarized)

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

It cannot be stressed too often that health education is indispensable in the public health scheme. The latter cannot give the best results unless the average citizen accords eager co-operation to those working on his behalf. To conduce to such a public response is the object of health propaganda, which needs above all to be elevating in tone and persistent in application.

The scope of health education work in the City has been notably extended during the year under review. Contact has been effected between the work of the City health department and the welfare and preventive work of the larger factories. The ground was prepared for this happy arrangement by a Paper* read during the year to the Coventry Engineering Employers' Association. The big employer is alive to the fact that provision of medical and social services in the factory is justified alike on humanitarian and economic grounds, and that health education must form an essential part of such services. In the latter connexion, the Department has co-operated usefully during the year. Health articles were contributed to certain works magazines and matter supplied for factory health posters and the like. This is a promising field, and thanks are due to the Engineering Employers' Association and to the individual firms concerned for the keen interest they have shown.

Lectures.

The following lectures on health subjects were given by the Department during the year :—

* Massey, A. "Industry and the Public Health." *Lancet*, October 25th, 1930.

| Audience. | Subject. | Speaker. |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Head Teachers' Association | Social Hygiene in the School | Dr. A. Massey |
| Workers' Educational Association | Health Problems of the City | " |
| Engineering Employers' Association | Industry and the Public Health | " |
| Factory Welfare Officers | Prevention of Influenza | " |
| Warwick Road Congregational Church | The Health of Coventry | " |
| Foleshill Health Association | A Health Talk | " |
| Radford Mothers' Union | School Medical Work | Dr. M. J. Moir |
| Hairdressers' Association | Hygiene in Hairdressing Saloons | Mr. W. R. Martin |
| Women's Co-operative Guild | Sanitation past and present | " |
| Women's Co-operative Guild (Coventry) | The Mental Deficiency Act | Mr. J. H. Grant |
| Women's Co-operative Guild (Styvechale) | The Mental Deficiency Act | " |

" Better Health " Journal.

This monthly journal has again been circulated in the City by the Department during the year. It is produced by the Central Council for Health Education and adapted to local requirements. Articles by me have appeared in the magazine each month and have dealt with the following subjects, viz. :—Dietetics, clean milk, dental hygiene, hygiene of the home, diphtheria, defective vision, " nerves," exercise, sleep.

The journal is well received. The present circulation is 4,000 copies per month. The scheme of distribution has been revised in order fully to secure that the journals are placed only in suitable hands. An appeal is made to local advertisers to support this publication, which is growing in popularity.

The Press.

Thanks are due to the local press for the publication from time to time of health articles and of topical health news. These

items have been presented, not as a series of "stunts," but in a straightforward way which cannot but appeal to an intelligent public.

It is also gratifying to note that the local newspapers continue to publish extracts from the "*Better Health*" journal above mentioned.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1930.

Under the terms of the Local Government Act, 1929, a Declaration was made on April 1st, 1930, to the effect that domiciliary assistance to blind persons shall be provided otherwise than by way of Poor Law Relief. Arrangements were made accordingly. (See report of Hon. Secretary, Coventry Society for the Blind, given on page 147).

According to the scheme of the Minister of Health (made by right of the power conferred by Section 102 (1) of the Local Government Act), the Coventry City Council is required to make the following annual contributions to the undermentioned Voluntary Associations providing welfare services for the blind, viz. :—

1. As per First Schedule of the Scheme.

| | |
|--|------|
| Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind ... | £468 |
| Coventry Society for the Blind | £203 |
| National Institute for the Blind | £39 |
| National Library for the Blind | £10 |
| Midland Counties Association for the Blind ... | £22 |

2. As per Second Schedule of the Scheme.

| | |
|---|-----|
| National Institute for the Blind | £20 |
|---|-----|

The supervision of services in respect of which contributions are made under the First Schedule above, devolves upon the Council, and arrangements were duly made therefor.

The local administration of the work under the Blind Persons Act is delegated by the Council to the Coventry Society for the Blind, who carry out all prescribed duties save those relating to home workers. The latter are employed under the supervision of the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.

The last-named Institution provides local home workers with material at cost price, and when necessary arranges to dispose of

their finished articles; it augments their actual earnings according to a prescribed scale. A home-teacher from the Institution visits local home workers periodically for purposes of instruction and supervision.

There is a local depôt for the sale of articles produced by the blind.

The Postmaster kindly gives the information that, under the Wireless Telegraphy (Facilities for Blind Persons) Act, sixty-eight free licences have been issued to blind persons in the City.

At the end of 1930 two blind babies were being maintained in a Sunshine Home at Leamington.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report (for the year 1930) to the City Council, of the Coventry Society for the Blind :—

“ On December 31st, 1930, there were 141 blind persons on the Register. There have been 7 deaths during the year, and 14 new cases have been registered. All new cases were sent to Mr. Harrison Butler (the ophthalmic surgeon) for examination, before being registered, except those transferred from other areas where an examination by an ophthalmic surgeon had already been made. Five other cases were examined by Mr. Harrison Butler and pronounced not blind within the meaning of the Act.

In April, 1930, when the Local Government Act, 1929, came into force, 5 blind persons who had previously been under the care of the Guardians, were transferred to this Committee by arrangement with the City Council.

The number of home workers is still 12, but it is expected to increase to 14 very shortly when two trainees will be leaving the Birmingham Institution to work in their own homes. The Committee are grateful to the City Council for orders placed with home workers during the year. The home workers, in common with sighted persons, have had periods when work has not been very plentiful; they have thus been thankful to receive unsolicited orders.

Meetings of the Birmingham After-Care Committee, the Midland Counties Association for the Blind, and the Midland Societies for the Blind, have been attended by the Chairman, Miss K. Cramp, and the Secretary. These meetings have served a useful purpose in keeping the Society in touch with work done in other areas.

The Society has been assisted in its social activities during the year by the Rotary Club, Toc H., and by many of the churches. The pleasure derived by the blind from these social gatherings cannot be over-estimated.

At the Tuesday class held by the Home Teacher for handicrafts, bulb culture was introduced in the autumn, and both men and women entered for this competition. The women attending the Tuesday afternoon centre have become quite expert in rug-making and all kinds of

bead work, and so far have been able to find customers for their finished articles.

Mrs. Ray (Home Teacher) sat for the examination conducted by the College for the Teachers of the Blind, in May last; she passed in all subjects and secured honours in two. Mrs. Ray's visits are very much appreciated. During the year she has had pupils in both Moon and Braille type. One recently registered woman is now able to read any book in this connexion.

The Public Health Committee are kept informed, from time to time, of the work of the Society, as the latter is so very fortunate to have for Chairman, Councillor T. E. Friswell (Chairman of the Public Health Committee), whose services have been so freely given during the time he has occupied the chair."

R. E. STANER,

Honorary Secretary.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL RETURN CONCERNING BLIND PERSONS ON THE REGISTER OF THE COVENTRY SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1930

TABLE I. Number of Blind Persons on Register (In age groups.)

| Age periods. | | | | | | | | | Total | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-----------|----|----|----|--------------|
| —5 | 5—16 | | 16—21 | | 21—30 | | 30—40 | | 40—50 | | 50—60 | | 60—70 | | 70 & over | | M. | F. | Per- sons |
| F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | .. | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 25 | 71 | 70 | 141 |

TABLE II.—Age incidence of Blindness amongst those on Register.

| Age periods. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|----|------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-----------|----|
| 0—1 | 1—5 | | 5—10 | | 10—20 | | 20—30 | | 30—40 | | 40—50 | | 50—60 | | 60—70 | | 70 & over | |
| M. F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 12 9 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 8 |

TABLE III.—Employment of Blind Persons (Age 16 and over.)

| Employed | | | Trained but Unemployed | | | Under Training | | | No training but trainable | | | Unemployable | | | Total | | |
|----------|----|-------|------------------------|----|-------|----------------|----|-------|---------------------------|----|-------|--------------|----|-------|-------|----|---------|
| I. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Persons |
| 10 | 5 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 57 | 100 | 66 | 64 | 130 |

TABLE III. (a.)—Occupations of those employed.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Tuners | 4 | Newsagent | 1 |
| Basket and Cane Workers | 2 | Upholsterer | 1 |
| Boot Repairers | 2 | Journalist | 1 |
| Knitters | 2 | Teacher of Music | 1 |
| Head Phone Testers | 2 | Lithographer | 1 |
| Typist | 1 | Canvasser | 1 |
| Brush Maker | 1 | Tailor | 1 |
| Mat Maker | 1 | Baker | 1 |
| Tea Agent | 1 | Casual | 1 |

TABLE IV.—Physically and Mentally Defective Blind Persons.

| Mentally defective (a). | | | Physically defective (b). | | | Deaf (c). | | | Combinations of a. b. and c. | | | Total | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|---------------------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|------------------------------|----|--------|-------|----|---------|
| I. | F. | P. | M. | F. | P. | M. | F. | P. | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Persons |
| 2 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 9 | Nil. | | | 8 | 7 | 15 |

TABLE V.—School Age period (5-16) According to Mental or Physical condition.

| Normal | | | Mentally defective | | | Physically defective | | | Deaf | Total | Total defectives | Percentage defective |
|--------|----|----|--------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|------|-------|------------------|----------------------|
| M. | F. | P. | M. | F. | P. | M. | F. | P. | | | | |
| 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | .. | 2 | Nil. | | | Nil. | 7 | 2 | 28 |

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of specimens examined is given below :

| Disease suspected. | No. of Specimens. | Result Positive. | Result Negative. |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Typhoid Fever | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| Diphtheria | 4787 | 847 | 3940 |
| Phthisis | 442 | 110 | 332 |
| Syphilis | 209 | 79 | 130 |
| Gonorrhoea | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Totals .. | 5452 | 1042 | 4410 |

Of the above specimens 482 diphtheria swabs were sent to the Lister Institute from the City Hospital, and 75 Wassermann specimens to the Birmingham University from the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre, Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. Also 2,626 diphtheria swabs included in the above figures were examined in the laboratory of the Public Health Department. The particulars regarding these are as follows :—

| Received from. | No. of Specimens. | Result Positive. | Result Negative |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| City Hospital | 2145 | 330 | 1815 |
| School Clinic | 360 | 48 | 312 |
| Health Visitors | 86 | 6 | 80 |
| Municipal Hospital .. | 35 | 3 | 32 |
| Totals .. | 2626 | 387 | 2239 |

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES (Summarized).

(A) HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDIZED BY THE COUNCIL :—

(1) *General*.—The Municipal Hospital (301 beds), situate in Gulson Road, came over to the Council on April 1st, 1930, as a result of appropriation under the Local Government Act, 1929, for purposes of the Public Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Acts. Full particulars appear in the body of the Report.

(2) *Fever*.—(a) The City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, provided by the Council, is situate in Stoney Stanton Road; built for 104 beds.

(b) The Pinley Smallpox Hospital, provided by the Council, is situate on the south-east outskirts of the City; built for 18 beds.

(3) *Tuberculosis*.—A sanatorium is provided by the Joint Tuberculosis Committee of Warwickshire and Coventry. Hertford Hill Sanatorium, situate at Hatton, near Warwick; accommodation for 190 beds for men, women and children.

(4) *Maternity*.—No special hospital or home is provided by the Council. The Council provide ten maternity beds in the Municipal Hospital. By agreement with the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, maternity beds therein are at the call of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

(5) *Children*.—There are 80 beds for children in the Municipal Hospital.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITAL.

The Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital (voluntary) is situate in Stoney Stanton Road, and possesses 291 beds, viz:—Medical, 51; surgical, 129; ophthalmic, 22; accident, 23; maternity, 16; children, 44; venereal diseases, 6. There are in addition 40 beds in the Alcock Convalescent Home appertaining to the voluntary hospital.

(The total general hospital accommodation—voluntary and municipal—for the City gives 3.6 beds per 1,000 population).

THE PAYBODY HOME.

This is an orthopædic Home with resident accommodation for 15 children. It was opened in September, 1929, and is carried on under the auspices of the Coventry Crippled Children's Guild. Alterations and additional buildings shortly to be completed will increase the available beds to 40. Mr. Wilson Stuart is the surgeon in charge.

Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children is provided by the Council at the London Road Institution.

(B) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Council has provided (a) motor ambulances and a van for infectious cases; (b) motor ambulances for non-infectious cases and accidents.

(C) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The *Municipal Infant Welfare Centre* and *Ante-natal Clinic* are conducted at the Old Barracks Hospital, situate in Barracks Square.

There are six assisted voluntary Infant Welfare Centres (including one Ante-natal Clinic), situate respectively at "Dunsmoor," Holyhead Road, Leicester Causeway, Bray's Lane, Stoke Heath, Holbrook Lane and Longford. The Council allots the services of a Health Visitor to each centre, and of a Medical Officer to five of the centres. Full particulars are included in the body of the Report.

There are no Day Nurseries.

The School Clinic is situate in King Street, and contains Departments for general treatment, cleansing, dental work, and eye work, and plant for X-ray therapy. (See Report on School Medical Service).

The Central Tuberculosis Dispensary of the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee is situate at 4, The Quadrant. It is fitted with an X-ray Department.

The Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre is organised as part of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

Orthopædic Clinic.—The clinic is a voluntary institution conducted by the Coventry Crippled Children's Guild. The clinic premises are situate at "Dunsmoor," Holyhead Road.

(D) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS. See Page 3.

(E) PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) *General.*—There are three nursing associations—the Coventry and District, the Foleshill, and the Tile Hill, Westwood and District. Private nurses are available if required.

(b) *For Infectious Diseases, e.g., Measles, etc.*—By agreement with the City Council the home nursing of measles, german measles, whooping-cough, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, is performed by the Nursing Associations. An annual retaining fee is paid by the Council to the Coventry Association, to the Foleshill Association, and to the Tile Hill and Westwood Association, to cover all cases attended and nursed. A return of such cases attended is sent to the Medical Officer of Health. The arrangements for general home nursing are in the hands of the voluntary Nursing Associations.

(F) MIDWIVES.

The City Council does not employ practising midwives, nor

does it subsidize any. Particulars anent practising midwives in the City and their work appear in the body of the Report.

Public Mortuary.

The Public Mortuary was used on 59 occasions during the year, and the post-mortem room therein was in commission 29 times.

Local Acts, Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, and Local Regulations (with dates) in force in the City.

Local Acts.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|---------------|-----------|
| The Coventry Corporation Act, 1900 | ... | Royal Assent, | 6/8/1900 |
| The Coventry Corporation Act, 1907 | ... | " " | 2/8/1907 |
| The Coventry Corporation Act, 1911 | ... | " " | 2/6/1911 |
| The Coventry Corporation Act, 1920 | ... | " " | 4/8/1920 |
| The Coventry Corporation Act, 1921 | ... | " " | 17/8/1921 |
| The Coventry Corporation Act, 1927 | ... | " " | 29/7/1927 |

Adoptive Acts.

| | | |
|--|-----|------------------|
| The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889 | ... | 1/1/1890 |
| The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 | ... | do. |
| The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 | ... | do. |
| The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891 | ... | 1/9/1894 |
| The Private Street Works Act, 1892 | ... | 3/4/1893 |
| The Public Libraries Acts | ... | 1867 |
| The Baths and Washhouses Acts | ... | 1846, 1847, 1878 |
| The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 | ... | 1910 |
| (Various parts). | | |
| The Public Health Act, 1925 (Parts II., III. [less Section 33], IV. and V.) | ... | 1/3/1926 |

Bye-Laws.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----|------------|
| *Common Lodging Houses | ... | 14/1/1851 |
| *Houses let in Lodgings | ... | 14/12/1885 |
| *Slaughterhouses | ... | 26/4/1892 |
| Public Baths | ... | 9/11/1893 |
| Employment of Children | ... | 30/4/1910 |
| *Offensive Trades | ... | 26/10/1920 |
| New Streets and Buildings | ... | 30/3/1927 |
| Nursing Homes | ... | 15/12/1930 |
| Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. | ... | 14/1/1931 |
| Nuisances | ... | 14/1/1931 |

* Under review at the year-end.

In the Appendix overleaf will be found the classification in the Extended Schedule of the deaths which occurred during the year.

The School Medical Report will be found on page 163.

EXTENDED SCHEDULE OF AGES AND CAUSES OF DEATH, YEAR 1930.

* Only those causes under which deaths were registered during the year are given in this Table.

| No. | CAUSE OF DEATH. | Total | Males. | Females. | Ages. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| | | | | | 0 to 1 | 1 to 2 | 2 to 5 | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 60 | 60 to 65 | 65 to 75 | 75 to 85 | 85 and upwards. |
| 142 | I. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Measles | 11 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | Scarlet Fever | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | Whooping Cough | 3 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | Diphtheria | 40 | 20 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 23 | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | Influenza | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. With pneumonic complications | 9 | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| | (a) 2. With other pulmonary complications | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1. With non-pulmonary complications | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | (b) 2. Without stated complication | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Mumps | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | Erysipelas | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| 23 | Encephalitis lethargica | 5 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 24 | Meningococcal meningitis | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 | TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms). | 147 | 92 | 55 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 16 | 35 | 25 | 36 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 1 | .. |
| 32 | Respiratory system | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 33 | Nervous system | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 34 | Intestines and peritoneum | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 | Vertebral column | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 37 | Joints | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Disseminated tuberculosis | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | (a) Acute | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 38 | Syphilis | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 41 | Purulent infection, septicaemia | | | | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | (1) Vaccinia | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | (2) Other forms | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

[illegible]

| No. | CAUSE OF DEATH. | Total. | Males. | | Females. | | Ages. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|--------|--------|--------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|----|----|--|--|
| | | | 0 to 1 | 1 to 2 | 2 to 5 | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 60 | 60 to 65 | 65 to 75 | 75 to 85 | 85 and upwards | | | | |
| 71 | Meningitis | 7 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxy) | 3 | 3 | .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | Other diseases of the spinal cord | 1 | 1 | .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 74 | Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy, etc. (1. Cerebral hæmorrhage, so returned | 56 | 27 | 29 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 18 | 12 | 3 | | |
| 75 | { 2. Apoplexy, lesion unstated | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | (b) 2. Cerebral thrombosis .. | 16 | 7 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | | |
| 76 | Paralysis of unstated origin .. | 11 | 4 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | |
| | (a) Hemiplegia | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | | |
| 78 | (b) Other forms of paralysis .. | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 79-80 | General paralysis of the insane .. | 8 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 82 | Epilepsy | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 83 | Convulsions (non-puerperal) | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 84 | Hysteria and neuritis | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | | |
| 86 | Cerebral softening | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other diseases of the nervous system | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 87-96 | (1) Idiocy, imbecility | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | (2) Cerebral tumour | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 87-90 | (3) Disseminated sclerosis .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | | |
| | (4) Paralysis agitans | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | .. | .. | | | | | |
| 87 | Diseases of the ear and of the mas- toid sinus | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | (1) Diseases of the mastoid sinus | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 88 | (2) Diseases of the ear | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87-90 | IV. Diseases of the Circulatory System. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | HEART DISEASE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87 | Pericarditis | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 89 | Acute endocarditis and myo- carditis | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| 90 | (1) Infective endocarditis .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | |
| | (2) Other acute endocarditis | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |

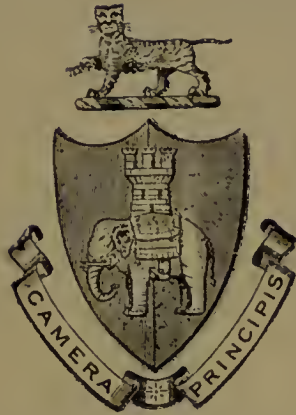
| No. | CAUSE OF DEATH | Total. | Males. | | Females | | AGES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 85 and upwards. |
|-----|--|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|-----------------|
| | | | 0 to 1 | 1 to 2 | 2 to 5 | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 60 | 60 to 65 | 65 to 75 | 75 to 85 | | | | | | | | |
| 90 | Other diseases of the heart .. | 13 | 10 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 6 | .. | .. | | | | | |
| | (1) Aortic valve disease .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | .. | .. | | | | | |
| | (2) Mitral valve disease .. | 22 | 9 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | |
| | (3) Aortic and mitral valve disease .. | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | | | | | |
| | (4) Other or unspecified valve diseases .. | 17 | 6 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | | | | |
| | (5) Fatty Heart .. | 6 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | | | | | |
| | (6) Cardiac dilatation, cause unspecified .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | | | | | |
| | (7) Other or unspecified myocardial disease .. | 215 | 98 | 117 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 19 | 9 | 24 | 76 | 66 | 14 | | | | | |
| | (8) Disordered action of the heart .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | |
| | (9) Heart disease (undefined) .. | 16 | 9 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | | | | | |
| 91 | Diseases of the arteries .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | | | | | |
| | (a) Aneurism .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | |
| | (b) Arterio-sclerosis .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | |
| | (1) With record of cerebral vascular lesion .. | 26 | 14 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 4 | .. | | | | | |
| | (2) Without record of cerebral vascular lesion .. | 21 | 15 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 1 | | | | | |
| | Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral). .. | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| | Diseases of the veins (varices, hæmorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.) .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | |
| | Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.) .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | | | | | |
| | V. Diseases of the Respiratory System. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 97 | Diseases of the nasal fossæ and annexa .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| 98 | (1) Diseases of the nose .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | |
| | Diseases of the larynx .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | |
| 99 | (1) Laryngismus stridulus .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | |
| | Bronchitis .. | 16 | 5 | 11 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 | | | | | |
| 50 | (a) Acute .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 23 | 9 | .. | | | | | |
| | (b) Chronic .. | 50 | 33 | 17 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 23 | 9 | .. | | | | | |
| 38 | (c) and (d) Not stated whether acute or chronic .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | 14 | 11 | 3 | | | | | |

| No. | CAUSE OF DEATH. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Ages. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|--|
| | | | | | 0 to 1 | 1 to 2 | 2 to 5 | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 60 | 60 to 65 | 65 to 75 | 75 to 85 | 85 and upwards | |
| 100-101 | PNEUMONIA (all forms). | 38 | 24 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| 100 | Broncho-pneumonia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101 | Pneumonia (lobar and not otherwise defined) | 29 | 21 | 8 | 3 | .. | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| 102 | (a) <i>Lobar</i> | 26 | 21 | 5 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | |
| | (b) <i>Not otherwise defined</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pleurisy | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | |
| 103 | (2) <i>Other pleurisy</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Congestion and hæmorrhagic infarct of lung | 7 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 1 | |
| 105 | Asthma | 9 | 6 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | |
| 107 | Other diseases of the respiratory system | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | (a) <i>Chronic interstitial pneumonia</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (e) <i>Other diseases included under 107</i> | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 108-127 | VI. Diseases of the Digestive System. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 108 | Diseases of the buccal cavity and annexa | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 110 | (1) <i>Diseases of the teeth and gums</i> | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 111 | Diseases of the oesophagus | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Ulcer of the stomach or duodenum | 17 | 12 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | |
| | (a) <i>Ulcer of the stomach</i> | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | |
| 112 | (b) <i>Ulcer of the duodenum</i> | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | |
| | Other diseases of the stomach | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | (1) <i>Inflammation of the stomach</i> | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | (2) <i>Other diseases included under 112</i> | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 113-114 | Diarrhœa and enteritis | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | (1) <i>Ulceration of the intestines</i> | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | (2) <i>Colitis</i> | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | (3) <i>Other diseases included under 113-114</i> | 21 | 12 | 9 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | |
| 117 | Appendicitis and typhlitis | 23 | 16 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | |
| 118 | Hernia, intestinal obstruction | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | |
| | (a) <i>Hernia</i> | 11 | 6 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | |
| 119 | (b) <i>Intestinal obstruction</i> | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | |
| 122 | Other diseases of the intestines | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | |
| | Cirrhosis of the liver | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | |

[illegible]

| No. | CAUSE OF DEATH. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Ages. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|----|
| | | | | | 0 to 1 | 1 to 2 | 2 to 5 | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 55 | 55 to 60 | 60 to 65 | 65 to 75 | 75 to 85 | 85 and upwards | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 184 | Accidental injury :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | By cutting or piercing instruments | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| 185 | By fall | 18 | 11 | 7 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 187 | By machinery | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 188 | By other forms of crushing (vehicles, railways, etc.) .. | 36 | 27 | 9 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 6 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 190 | Wounds of war | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 194 | Excessive heat | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 202 | Other external violence .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 204-205 | XV. Ill-Defined Diseases. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 205 | Cause of death unstated or ill-defined | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (1) <i>Heart failure (1-70 years)</i> .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | (2) <i>Other ill-defined causes</i> .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | GRAND TOTALS .. | 1672 | 905 | 767 | 138 | 24 | 26 | 51 | 25 | 38 | 39 | 108 | 131 | 200 | 137 | 145 | 341 | 215 | 54 | 54 |

CITY OF COVENTRY.



Annual Report

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1930.

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‡ Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

† Health Visitor's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certificated (Fever) Nurse.

* Inspector's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.

¶ Three Years General Trained Nurse.

CITY OF COVENTRY.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report

OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen,
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my second Annual Report, that for 1930, on the School Medical Service of the City. The report constitutes the twenty-sixth of the series.

The local school population has grown rapidly in recent years and now totals some 24,000. It cannot be said that the resultant expansion of school medical facilities has been proportionate; albeit some ground has been made during the year. The insufficiency of school nursing staff, noted in my last report, has been rectified by the appointment of two additional nurses. This is a valuable improvement. There is patent inadequacy of school dental staff, but it is clear that repletion must await extended clinic accommodation.

The area of the City to-day is very considerable; the 1928 boundary extension brought its problems, of which not the least was the distance of outlying schools in the northern sector of the town, from then existing clinic amenities. During the year this difficulty was met by the inauguration of a branch minor-ailment clinic in the Longford district. The new clinic was opened on November 11th last, and is located in the Windmill Road School. Three sessions are held weekly and already are well attended.

No reminder is necessary as to the inadequacy of the present central School Clinic at King Street. The projected scheme for a new combined Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinic, has been advanced a step during the year. A site, on territory

appertaining to the Municipal Hospital in Gulson Road, has been agreed upon and a schedule of accommodation approved.

Reports were submitted during the year containing proposals anent the establishment of nursery classes in selected infants' schools. The question was sympathetically explored, but considerations of cost were deemed to preclude early action.

The routine work of the year has progressed smoothly. During 1930, 8,945 children were subjected to routine medical inspection, while in addition there were 8,093 special inspections and re-inspections. On the dental side, 9,676 children underwent examination, of whom as many as 7,981 were found to require treatment; of the latter, 4,627 were actually treated. The above figures appertain to elementary and secondary school children collectively. Full analyses of the findings appear in the Appendix to the report.

The records again show the extreme paucity of ascertained cases of pulmonary tuberculosis among school children. At the same time, some 400 children were labelled as delicate, under-nourished and debilitated. These facts together are significant. Frank phthisis is uncommon in the child, but "tuberculisation" is probably common by comparison. The categorization of children deemed to be tuberculised, and the accordance to them of open-air schooling and adequate nutrition, constitute a preventive measure rich in potentialities. In this connexion the work of the Corley Open-Air School is of far-reaching value.

A fuller system of ascertainment in regard to conditions of uncleanness in school children was put into operation during the year, and the findings suggest that there are still too many parents who fail to recognize that health and cleanliness are closely akin.

Of the infectious diseases, diphtheria alone gave serious trouble during the year among the school population. Among the measures directed against the disease in the schools, 734 children were immunized by the Schick method.

Defective eyesight was found in some seven per cent. of all children dealt with at routine inspection. Early ascertainment and skilled correction are clearly necessary, and in this connexion the school medical service can register a notable year's work.

Health Education is the most important single factor in promoting communal welfare. The most impressionable time to apply this is during school life. The systematic teaching of

hygiene in schools is calculated to foster a health conscience in the rising generation, and than this no more valuable public service is conceivable. The theory and practice of hygiene should have as definite a place in the school curriculum as have reading, writing and arithmetic. Excellent work in this connexion is being done already in most local schools, and the others will doubtless soon come into line.

The year's work in retrospect can be viewed with satisfaction. To this happy result, the courtesy and encouragement accorded by the Chairman and Members of the Attendance and Physical Welfare Sub-Committee, and the cordial co-operation given by the Director of Education, have contributed.

Finally I record my indebtedness to all members of the staff for faithful and efficient service.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MASSEY,

School Medical Officer.

The Council House,

Coventry.

February, 1931.

1. Staff.

The names of the staff are set out on page 164.

2. Teaching of Hygiene in Schools.

The teaching of hygiene in schools is capable of devolving in vital fashion to the physical and educational advantage of the child. Such teaching should be conducted on a systematic basis in every school, and the principles of hygiene should be practised every day throughout the nine years of a child's school life. Much attention has been given locally to this matter during the year under review. The table below shows the state of affairs in regard to the teaching of hygiene in local schools as at 31st December, 1930. During the current year it will be essayed to establish (a) that instruction in hygiene on a definite syllabus shall be given in all local public elementary schools, (b) that hygiene shall be taken throughout the school course, (c) that in the senior classes of all schools there shall be a course of hygiene lessons shown on the time-table, and (d) that

in Girls' departments, instruction in this subject shall be co-ordinated with that given in the domestic subjects course.

| | Systematic Course of Hygiene Adopted in | Systematic Practice of Hygiene Adopted in | Visits of Senior Pupils arranged to Waterworks, Sewage Works, etc., etc., for practical instruction in Hygiene and Sanitation. | Sex Instruction Given. |
|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| SENIOR BOYS (Total number of Depart- ments 15) | 12 | 15 | 7 | 4 |
| SENIOR GIRLS (Total number of Depart- ments 15) | 15 | 15 | 12 | 6 |
| SENIOR MIXED (Total number of Depart- ments 6) | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| JUNIOR MIXED (Total number of Depart- ments 11) | 7 | 11 | ... | ... |
| INFANTS (Total number of Depart- ments 21) | ... | 19 | ... | ... |
| SENIOR MIXED AND INFANTS (Total number of Depart- ments 8) | 8 | 8 | 2 | ... |
| Totals ... | 47 | 74 | 23 | 11 |

3. School Hygiene.

Schools, Accommodation, Attendance, etc.

The following particulars obtained at the year-end :—

Schools.

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-----|----|-------------|
| 23 | Elementary Council Schools with | ... | 57 | departments |
| 9 | „ Non-Provided Schools with | 13 | „ | |
| 5 | „ Roman Catholic Schools with | 6 | „ | |
| 37 | Elementary Schools with | ... | 76 | departments |

Accommodation and Attendance.

| | | |
|---|-----|--------|
| Total Accommodation of all Elementary Schools | ... | 25,230 |
| Total Number of Children on Registers (at year-end) | | 23,639 |
| Average „ „ „ „ (during year) | | 23,515 |
| Average Percentage Attendance for the year | ... | 90.1 |

The replacement of trough closets by modern pedestal water closets was effected during the year at Radford School.

At Cheylesmore Boys' School additional lavatory accommodation has been provided and an improved flushing system in the existing urinals installed.

Playgrounds in several schools have been improved by leveling and ashphalting.

The heating at Foleshill C.E. School has been improved by the replacement of 3 defective stoves, and at Barr's Hill Secondary School improvement has been effected in the heating arrangements in certain rooms.

The provision of cycle sheds at a number of schools was found necessary, owing to the increasing number of children who proceed to and from school by bicycle.

Electric lighting has been installed at Paradise School.

A number of sites have been explored in outlying districts during the year in connexion with the proposed provision of additional school accommodation.

4. Medical Inspection.

Children are examined periodically at the systematic examinations at schools, and each assistant school medical officer has a clinic on one afternoon a week.

When necessary the parents are advised to obtain a family doctor.

The methods of medical inspection have been given in detail in previous Reports.

In 1930, 8,146 elementary school children were systematically examined. Particulars are set out in Table 1., on page 194.

In addition there were 7,990 special Inspections or Re-Inspections in elementary schools.

5. Findings of Medical Inspection.

Review of the facts disclosed by medical inspection.

(a) Uncleanliness.

The following table gives the cleanliness returns for each school.

Schools in those districts where a comparatively poor standard of living obtains have a higher uncleanliness figure than

those situated in more favoured localities. It is to be expected that the provision of better housing facilities will be reflected to some extent in improved standards of cleanliness.

The repletion of school nursing staff effected during the year is enabling more frequent inspections for uncleanness and more systematic "following up" of cases ascertained. The benefit of this is already becoming manifest.

UNCLEANLINESS.

| SCHOOL. | No. of children Examined. | Heads Clean. | % of Heads or Bodies unclean. | Nits and Vermin. | Nits only. | Nits and Flea Bites. | Flea Bites only. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Barkers' Butts | 467 | 441 | 5.6 | 3 | 22 | 1 | ... |
| Broad Street | 181 | 159 | 12.2 | ... | 17 | 2 | 3 |
| Broadway | 116 | 110 | 5.2 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 |
| Centaur Road | 468 | 456 | 2.6 | 2 | 6 | ... | 4 |
| Cheylesmore | 340 | 290 | 1.5 | 2 | 43 | 2 | 3 |
| Earlsdon | 221 | 208 | 5.9 | 1 | 12 | ... | ... |
| Edgewick | 255 | 228 | 10.6 | 2 | 17 | 5 | 3 |
| Folly Lane.. .. | 365 | 257 | 2.2 | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| Foxford | 169 | 155 | 8.3 | 1 | 12 | 1 | ... |
| Frederick Bird | 454 | 434 | 4.4 | 1 | 18 | ... | 1 |
| Holbrook Lane | 691 | 414 | 40.1 | 22 | 120 | 61 | 74 |
| John Gulson | 291 | 283 | 2.7 | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| Little Heath | 91 | 80 | 12.1 | ... | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Narrow Lane | 233 | 187 | 20.0 | 1 | 34 | 5 | 6 |
| Paradise | 87 | 77 | 11.5 | ... | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| Radford | 285 | 276 | 3.2 | ... | 9 | ... | ... |
| Red Lane | 245 | 167 | 31.8 | 8 | 37 | 20 | 13 |
| South Street | 369 | 264 | 28.5 | 13 | 63 | 14 | 15 |
| Spon Street | 258 | 169 | 34.5 | 7 | 52 | 17 | 13 |
| Stoke Council | 407 | 391 | 3.9 | 1 | 15 | ... | ... |
| Stoke Heath | 319 | 303 | 5.0 | 1 | 15 | ... | ... |
| Wheatley Street | 314 | 236 | 24.8 | 3 | 51 | 15 | 9 |
| Windmill Road | 227 | 206 | 9.3 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 1 |
| Allesley | 36 | 34 | 5.6 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| All Saints' | 104 | 94 | 1.0 | ... | 5 | 5 | ... |
| All Souls' | 103 | 87 | 15.5 | ... | 14 | 2 | ... |
| Foleshill | 92 | 88 | 4.3 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 |
| Longford | 34 | 29 | 14.7 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| Sacred Heart | 87 | 77 | 11.5 | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| St. Elizabeth's | 121 | 86 | 28.9 | 3 | 23 | 7 | 2 |
| St. John's | 138 | 104 | 24.6 | ... | 27 | 4 | 3 |
| St. Mark's | 122 | 99 | 18.8 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 2 |
| St. Mary's | 81 | 61 | 24.7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 2 |
| St. Michael's | 112 | 97 | 13.4 | ... | 14 | 1 | ... |
| St. Osburg's | 99 | 67 | 32.4 | 3 | 16 | 6 | 7 |
| Stoke C.E. | 74 | 72 | 2.7 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Westwood Heath | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

(b) Minor Ailments.

See Table IV., Group I., page 199.

The following table gives the numbers of attendances for treatment at the minor ailment clinics during the year :—

KING STREET CLINIC.

| CONDITION. | | | | | Cases. | Attendances. |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|--------|--------------|
| Skin :— | | | | | | |
| Ringworm—scalp | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 61 |
| Ringworm—body | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 217 |
| Scabies | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | 555 |
| Impetigo | .. | .. | .. | .. | 424 | 3589 |
| Other skin diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | 478 |
| Minor Eye Defects | .. | .. | .. | .. | 186 | 2667 |
| Minor Ear Defects | .. | .. | .. | .. | 273 | 2281 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | .. | 84 | 731 |
| Totals | | | | | 1087 | 10579 |

WINDMILL ROAD BRANCH CLINIC.

(Open since 11th November, 1930 only).

| CONDITION. | | | | | Cases. | Attendances. |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|--------|--------------|
| Skin diseases | | | | | 23 | 71 |
| Eye defects | | | | | 10 | 28 |
| Ear defects | | | | | 9 | 48 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | 22 | 37 |
| Totals | | | | | 64 | 184 |

(c) *Tonsils and Adenoids and middle ear disease.*

See Table IV., Group III., page 200.

(d) *Tuberculosis.*

See Table III., page 198.

(e) *Skin Diseases.*

See Table IV., Group I., page 199, also (b) Minor Ailments.

(f) External Eye Disease.

The common conditions under this heading, such as styes and blepharitis, are as a rule successfully treated at the School Clinic. Severer cases or refractory cases of the above-named are referred to the Ophthalmic Specialist. External eye conditions are not uncommonly associated with general debility due to malnutrition and lack of vitamins.

(g) Vision.

The number of cases of defective vision found at systematic examination represented 7% of the children so examined.

A total of 1,154 children were refracted during the year, of whom 1,083 were pupils of City schools; 71 children were treated at the request of the School Medical Officer of the Warwickshire County Council.

It will be seen from the accompanying table that the myopia figures for Secondary School children are again high.

It is very gratifying to find that 98.7% of the children advised to wear glasses have obtained them, a result due, in the main, to an improved "following-up" scheme.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases seen by Dr. Harrison Butler :—

| | ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS | | | | SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN. | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--|------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | City Cases. | | County Children attending City Schools | | | |
| Submitted to Refraction ... | 1023 | | 24 | | 36 | |
| Glasses prescribed ... | 800 | | 18 | | 33 | |
| Attendances made ... | 1729 | | 32 | | 42 | |
| | No. | *Per Cent. | No. | *Per Cent. | No. | *Per Cent. |
| Myopia ... | 149 | 17.9 | 1 | 5.5 | 14 | 42.4 |
| Myopic Astigmatism | 117 | 14.6 | 2 | 11.1 | 11 | 31.3 |
| Hypermetropia ... | 159 | 19.8 | 2 | 11.1 | .. | .. |
| Hypermetropic Astigmatism | 336 | 42.0 | 10 | 55.5 | 7 | 21.2 |
| Mixed Astigmatism | 45 | 5.6 | 3 | 16.7 | 1 | 3.0 |

* Of the cases examined.

(h) Ear Disease and Hearing.

See Table 11., page 195.

(i) *Dental Defects.*

See Table IV., Group IV., page 200.

Mr. M. Raeside, Senior School Dentist, gives the following report on the work of the Dental Clinic for the past year :—

“The total number of elementary school children systematically inspected during the year was 8,505, of whom 1,695 required no treatment, showing a percentage of 19.9. This slight percentage increase over last year's figure (16.3) is most gratifying, and it is certainly very satisfactory to observe that children who have received treatment previously, and who again attend for further attention have a much healthier condition of the mouth than the children attending for the first time. The number of extractions of temporary teeth still remains high, which tends to confirm the opinion that the teeth of the youngest children show no marked improvement.

Children showing early defect at six years of age could be dealt with easily and effectively if treatment were accepted, and there is no doubt that the best way of attacking the problem of dental decay is to concentrate on the children of this age group. The ideal dental scheme is that which would enable every school child to be examined and treated once each year. With present staff this is unfortunately impossible.

As in previous years, children proceeding to the Corley Open-Air School received treatment before admission.

Treatment was also given to 66 children in attendance at Secondary Schools, and 43 children under five years of age referred from the various Infant Welfare Centres in the City.”

The schools visited and the results of dental examinations are as follows :—

| School. | Total Children Examined | Referred for Treatment. | Actually Treated. | Re- Treated. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| *Barkers' Butts ... | — | — | 131 | 80 |
| *Broad Street ... | — | — | 5 | 30 |
| *Broadway ... | — | — | 56 | 25 |
| Centaur Road ... | 519 | 459 | 289 | 111 |
| Cheylesmore ... | 346 | 312 | 116 | 65 |
| Earlsdon ... | 256 | 204 | 123 | 44 |
| Edgewick ... | 456 | 344 | 183 | 102 |
| Folly Lane ... | 426 | 326 | 65 | 36 |
| Foxford ... | 286 | 162 | 35 | 5 |
| Frederick Bird ... | 501 | 378 | 206 | 131 |
| Holbrook Lane ... | 744 | 556 | 183 | 77 |
| John Gulson ... | 312 | 244 | 152 | 79 |
| Little Heath ... | 162 | 119 | 69 | 29 |
| Narrow Lane ... | 303 | 242 | 126 | 58 |
| Paradise ... | 164 | 127 | 76 | 9 |
| Radford ... | 146 | 103 | 73 | 26 |
| Red Lane ... | 111 | 89 | 160 | 80 |
| South Street ... | 440 | 409 | 150 | 57 |
| Spon Street ... | 334 | 275 | 137 | 53 |
| Stoke Council ... | 542 | 402 | 227 | 133 |
| Stoke Heath ... | 378 | 324 | 115 | 26 |
| Wheatley Street ... | 438 | 407 | 246 | 127 |
| Windmill Road ... | 316 | 274 | 95 | 21 |
| Allesley C.E. ... | 35 | 26 | 10 | 2 |
| All Saints C.E. ... | 155 | 115 | 26 | 13 |
| All Soul's R.C. ... | 107 | 70 | 31 | 10 |
| Foleshill C.E. ... | 125 | 109 | 29 | 6 |
| Longford C.E. ... | 48 | 35 | 9 | — |
| Sacred Heart R.C. ... | 75 | 57 | 19 | 9 |
| St. Elizabeth's R.C. ... | 118 | 113 | 65 | 37 |
| St. John's C.E. ... | 170 | 157 | 58 | 25 |
| *St. Mark's C.E. ... | — | — | 33 | 16 |
| *St. Mary's R.C. ... | — | — | 56 | 21 |
| St. Michael's C.E. ... | 161 | 114 | 33 | 13 |
| St. Osburg's R.C. ... | 136 | 122 | 46 | 23 |
| Stoke C.E. ... | 100 | 82 | 19 | 10 |
| Westwood Heath C.E. ... | 35 | 27 | 2 | 1 |
| Wheatley Street Special ... | — | — | 2 | — |
| Totals ... | 8505 | 6810 | 3456 | 1590 |

* No dental inspection during 1930.

(j) *Crippling Defects.*

See Table II., page 195, and Table III., page 198.

The following table gives an analysis of the crippling conditions noted during the year under review, viz. :—

| Infantile Paralysis :— | Boys. | Girls. | Totals. |
|------------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| Leg ... | 24 | 10 | 34 |
| Arm ... | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Arm and Leg ... | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Trunk and Legs ... | — | 1 | 1 |

| Tuberculosis (arrested) :— | | | | | Boys. | Girls. | Totals. |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------|---------|
| Hip | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Spine | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | — | 3 |
| Shoulder | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Knee | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Talipes (deformed feet) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Claw feet | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Congenital Dislocation of Hip | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 5 | 5 |
| Cerebral Palsy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Muscular Dystrophy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Erb's Palsy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Spinal Curvature :— | | | | | | | |
| Kyphosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Scoliosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Knock Knee | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Flat Feet | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 16 | 40 |
| Wry Neck | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Accident | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| " Hearts " | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Rickets | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Congenital Deformity | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Cleft Palate | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 12 | 17 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Totals | | | | | 121 | 111 | 232 |

During the year the Paybody Home, Allesley, was recognised by the Board of Education as a residential special open-air school for cripples.

There is a discrepancy as between the numbers in the above table and those in Table III., page 198; in the latter appear only those cases who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with the child's normal mode of life.

Nutrition.

The following table shows the percentage and degree of nutrition found during the course of medical inspection :—

| | | | Number of Children Examined | Nutri- tion Very Good | Per Cent. | Nutri- tion Good | Per Cent. | Nutri- tion Bad. | Per Cent. |
|---------------|-------|-----|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Entrants. | Boys | ... | 1451 | 253 | 17.5 | 1032 | 71.1 | 166 | 11.4 |
| | Girls | ... | 1469 | 419 | 28.5 | 963 | 65.5 | 87 | 5.9 |
| Intermediates | Boys | ... | 1102 | 157 | 14.2 | 814 | 73.8 | 131 | 11.9 |
| | Girls | ... | 1090 | 239 | 26.4 | 754 | 69.2 | 47 | 4.4 |
| Leavers. | Boys | .. | 1185 | 237 | 20.0 | 869 | 73.3 | 79 | 6.7 |
| | Girls | ... | 1078 | 341 | 31.6 | 715 | 66.3 | 22 | 11.1 |

Personal History—Previous Illnesses.

The following table shows the percentage of children, in the three age groups inspected, who have suffered from infectious diseases either before attending school or after admission.

PREVIOUS ILLNESSES.

| Age Group | | Number Examined | Mea- sles | Per Cent | Whooping Cough | Per Cent | Chicken Pox | Per Cent | Scarlet Fever | Per Cent | Diphtheria | Per Cent | Mumps | Per Cent |
|---------------|-------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| Entrants. | Boys | 1451 | 1007 | 69.4 | 565 | 38.9 | 466 | 32.1 | 74 | 5.1 | 49 | 3.4 | 235 | 16.2 |
| | Girls | 1469 | 1064 | 72.4 | 649 | 44.1 | 465 | 31.7 | 62 | 4.2 | 55 | 3.7 | 250 | 17.0 |
| Intermediates | Boys | 1102 | 967 | 87.7 | 557 | 50.6 | 374 | 33.9 | 69 | 6.3 | 51 | 4.6 | 332 | 30.1 |
| | Girls | 1090 | 941 | 86.3 | 622 | 57.1 | 525 | 48.2 | 76 | 6.9 | 70 | 6.4 | 295 | 27.1 |
| Leavers. | Boys | 1185 | 1067 | 90.0 | 602 | 50.8 | 503 | 42.6 | 91 | 7.7 | 44 | 3.7 | 379 | 32.1 |
| | Girls | 1078 | 991 | 92.0 | 627 | 58.2 | 523 | 48.5 | 117 | 10.9 | 62 | 5.7 | 399 | 37.0 |

For the summary of the defects found by medical inspection see Table II. A., page 195.

6. Infectious Diseases.

All cases of infectious disease coming to the notice of the Head Teachers are required, under Section 39 of the Corporation Act, 1900, to be notified by them to the Medical Officer of Health.

Below will be found a table showing the periods of exclusion which are in force in this City for the respective diseases.

With regard to diphtheria, all cases and contacts are swabbed by the school nurses, and are not allowed to return to school until two successive negatives in the former case and one in the latter have been obtained. In this connection 986 swabs were taken during the year.

Among the measures directed against diphtheria was that of immunization by the Schick method, and during the year 734 children and 10 members of teaching staffs were so treated, thus :—

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Barkers' Butts | ... | ... | ... | 401 |
| St. Mark's | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| Scattered Homes | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| Windmill Road | ... | ... | ... | 43 |
| All Souls' | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| Foxford and Longford Schools | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Red Lane | ... | ... | ... | 79 |
| John Gulson | ... | ... | ... | 81 |
| | | | | — |
| Total number of children immunized in 1930 | | | | 734 |
| (+ 10 teachers immunized). | | | | — |

It has not been necessary during 1930 to close any school on account of infectious disease.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Periods of Quarantine for those exposed to Infection and lengths of Isolation of those attacked.

| Infectious disease. | Quarantine to be required after last exposure to infection. | Earliest date of return to school after an attack. |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Small Pox | 18 days | When all scabs have fallen off. |
| Chicken Pox | 18 days | " " " " " " " " " " " " |
| Scarlet Fever | 14 days | Variable, generally 6 or 7 weeks, sometimes longer. |
| Diphtheria | 12 days | Very variable; may attend school when certified by Medical Officer of Health. |
| Measles | 16 days | Three weeks. |
| Whooping Cough | 21 days | When the cough has disappeared. |
| German Measles | 16 days | About three weeks. |
| Mumps | 24 days | Four weeks if all the swelling has subsided. |
| Typhoid Fever | 28 days | Only on medical advice. |

NOTE.—In the case of Small Pox, Chicken Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever, all children from an infected home are excluded from school.

In the case of Measles, German Measles, and Whooping Cough, children from infected homes are allowed to go to school if they attend Senior Departments and have themselves had the disease.

In the case of Mumps only the affected children are excluded.

The following, since they are combined with Infants' Departments, should follow the rule for the latter:—

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Little Heath. | Sacred Heart R.C. | Stoke C.E. |
| Allesley C.E. | St. Elizabeth's R.C. | Westwood Heath C.E. |
| All Souls' R.C. | St. Mary's R.C. | Wheatley St Special. |
| Longford C.E. | St. Michael's C.E. | |

The above table is re-inserted for convenience of reference by Head Teachers.

Vaccination.

During the systematic examination of the elementary school children a note was made concerning their previous vaccination. The results obtained are shown below.

| BOYS | | | | | GIRLS | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------|
| Age Groups | | | Number Examined | Number Vaccinated | Percentage Vaccinated | Number Examined | Number Vaccinated | Percentage Vaccinated | |
| Entrants | .. | .. | 1451 | 319 | 21·9 | 1469 | 351 | 24·0 | |
| Intermediates | .. | .. | 1102 | 256 | 23·2 | 1090 | 244 | 22·4 | |
| Leavers | .. | .. | 1185 | 315 | 26·6 | 1078 | 342 | 31·7 | |
| Totals | | | .. | 3738 | 890 | 23·8 | 3637 | 937 | 25·7 |

7. Following up.

In connexion with the work of "following up," the figures below show the numbers of home visits and of visits to schools by the school nurses. These numbers show a marked increase as compared with previous years.

| Condition. | | | | | Visits Paid. |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|--------------|
| General cleanliness | .. | .. | .. | .. | 291 |
| Skin diseases | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| Eye defects | .. | .. | .. | . | 238 |
| Ear defects | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| Nose and Throat defects | | | .. | .. | 609 |
| Dental defects | .. | .. | .. | .. | 428 |
| Diphtheria | .. | .. | .. | .. | 648 |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | .. | 627 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 2997 |

In addition to the home visitation, 1,675 visits were paid to schools by the nurses.

8. Medical Treatment.

The points arising under this heading have been already dealt with under heading 5.

9. Open-Air Education.

Corley Open-Air School.

Dr. J. J. Murray submits the following report :—

"As in former years, Corley Open-Air School has proved its value as a factor in the restoration to health of a number of delicate children, who otherwise would be unable to extract full benefit from the ordinary school curriculum by reason of their physical defects. The beneficial effects of regular habits, good food, fresh air and exercise, are here exemplified in striking fashion. Shortly after arrival, the majority of children commence to put on

weight, their listlessness disappears, and even in such a short space of time as a fortnight, the child's appearance, in the great majority of cases, undergoes a salutary change. In order that good habits inculcated may be continued after discharge from the school, the parents of each child on discharge are given a letter indicating the reasons for the improved health of the child, and advocating the continuation at home of, *inter alia*, the fresh air habit, the rational dietary and the daily bowel evacuation.

In the appended table of defects, Bronchitis and Malnutrition will be seen to constitute 68.5 per cent. of all defects noted in children admitted. The regime of the school seems to suit these cases admirably, and along with this, the provision of an adequate supply of fats, a constituent which is often deficient in the food of the home, plays a not unimportant part in the general improvement. Systematic breathing exercises and the removal of nasal obstructions when present are also notable measures.

Several 'tuberculised' cases are referred by the Tuberculosis Officer, and consist mainly of weakly children from homes where tuberculosis is present. It is hardly necessary to point out the benefits attendant upon their removal from such an environment.

This group constitutes 9.0 per cent. of the cases admitted to Corley.

The following table shows the length of stay in respect of children discharged during the year :—

| Weeks. | | | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|--------|----|----|----|-------|--------|--------|
| 0-4 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 4-8 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 8-12 | .. | .. | .. | — | 4 | 4 |
| 12-16 | .. | .. | .. | — | 8 | 8 |
| 16-20 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| 20-24 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| 24-28 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| 28-32 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| 32-36 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 36-40 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| 40-44 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 44-48 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 48-52 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| 52-56 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 64-68 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 68-72 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Totals | | | | 45 | 66 | 111 |

The illnesses from which these children were suffering on admission are set out below :—

| Illness | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Bronchitis | 15 | 21 | 36 |
| Malnutrition | 19 | 21 | 40 |
| Tuberculisatation | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Nervous Diathesis | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Rheumatism | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Rickets | — | 1 | 1 |
| Valvular disease of Heart | — | 1 | 1 |
| Dyspepsia | — | 2 | 2 |
| Anæmia | — | 1 | 1 |
| Caries of Spine | 1 | — | 1 |
| Totals | 45 | 66 | 111 |

The “ nervous diathesis ” group forms 11.4 per cent. of the total, and for the most part consists of children who, by reason of unbalanced nervous system, are unable to accommodate themselves to the conditions obtaining in ordinary day schools. The kindly but firm attitude adopted towards these cases and the care taken to see that each individual “ fits in ” satisfactorily in the life of the school, play a notable part in their progression towards normality.

The average length of stay in Corley during the year was 29 weeks.

The average increases in weight and height noted during sojourn in the school were respectively 7lbs. and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.”

Centaur Road Roof School.

Dr. M. J. Moir supplies the following abridged account of the year’s work at the above-mentioned school :—

“ In 1930, during the systematic medical inspections at Spon Street, St. John’s, St Osburg’s, Earlsdon, Broadway, Centaur Road, Barkers’ Butts and Wheatley Street Schools, the names of 100 children likely to benefit by a period of attendance at the above roof school were collected. Shortly before Easter 1930, appointments were made for the 100 children to attend at the School Clinic, accompanied by their mothers, for further medical examination. During this examination each child’s suitability for the Roof School was again considered, the mother’s willingness for the proposed step ascertained, and her co-operation in the work invited. Of the 100 originally selected children, 75 kept the appointment and were examined. Of the 75, 40 were selected as being the most likely to benefit, and a reserve list of 7 was

drawn up. The medical histories of the 40 children were then recorded on special cards for use during their period of attendance at the Roof School.

The children in attendance were inspected monthly during the school terms, and the mothers concerned were again invited to be present at the final examination in December.

In 1930, 21 girls and 9 boys attended from April to December; in addition, 7 girls and 6 boys attended for varying portions of that time. There were more changes than usual among the children during the year and the reserve list was depleted to fill vacancies.

Of the 21 girls the average increase in height was 1.4 inches and the average increase in weight was 4.8 lbs. With the boys the corresponding figures were 1.3 inches and 2.52 lbs. Six of the girls and 3 of the boys were considered to be in need of a further period of attendance at the school. The average age of the girls was 9.6 years, and of the boys 9.4 years."

10. Physical Training.

The following is a report by Miss E. K. Brown, the Organiser of Physical Training :—

"The aim of Physical Education is to promote the physical efficiency of the normal school-child, and to this end several phases of physical training are practised. Corrective and nutritional exercises with games and dancing are arranged for infants and juniors, while more advanced exercises, with the use of gymnastic apparatus where possible, swimming, dancing and games are taken by senior pupils.

Reorganised Senior Schools.—In these schools the time devoted to the physical training lesson has been increased to half an hour.

Efforts are made to give four physical training periods each week—two physical exercises lessons, one games lesson, and one dancing lesson.

In two centres, portable apparatus (forms, mats, jumping stands) has been provided. The girls are adopting more and more the regulation costume for physical training lessons.

Swimming.—Instruction in swimming at the Baths proceeded regularly throughout the season, from Easter to October.

Arrangements were made for 865 boys and 780 girls to attend the Baths each week, and in June, transport was provided and an additional 480 children from the Foleshill area were enabled to take the instruction. The Education Committee paid £73 10s. 0d. for this transport, and were reimbursed to the extent of £24 6s. 5d.—the latter sum representing children's contributions based on a rate of one penny per return journey per head.

The number of lessons given each week was 61, and the total during the season was 1,162—boys 584, girls 578.

The total number of attendances was 32,507. Each class was accompanied by the class teacher, who was also responsible for the instruction.

Proficiency certificates were awarded by the Baths Committee, and 709 children succeeded in passing the tests.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----|--------|-----|-----------|
| 1st class | ... | 5 boys | ... | 28 girls. |
| 2nd class | ... | 96 „ | ... | 98 „ |
| 3rd class | ... | 240 „ | ... | 242 „ |

The Baths are not reserved for the school classes, and teachers thus find it somewhat difficult to give class instruction.

During the winter, teachers supervise voluntarily one class per week for boys and one similarly for girls.

The members of the Teachers' Swimming Club met regularly during the season and much progress was made.

Organised Games.—A graded syllabus of games continues to be used throughout the schools. The practice of these games, which are preparatory to the school games of football, cricket, net ball and stool ball, ensures that every child has the opportunity of joining in a game suited to age and capacity.

Much of the work is done in the school playgrounds, but the senior girls are coming to appreciate more and more the greater scope afforded by the parks and playing fields. Senior boys fully appreciate the “games afternoon,” especially when the weather allows the field to be used.

Games are played on eleven recreation grounds during school hours, and the Education Committee rents six playing fields. An additional Rugby football pitch is in preparation on Stoke Green for the use of South Street and Folly Lane Schools.

The Committee has supplied posts, bats and sticks for use

on the fields, and other apparatus may be requisitioned by the schools.

Junior Technical Evening Schools. Physical Training is part of the course of instruction for girls attending the Junior Technical Evening Schools.

The instruction includes corrective and nutritional exercises, while much emphasis is placed on recreative work which provides an outlet for the generous energy of adolescence.

During 1930, six centres were opened and 33 physical training classes organised.

Efficiency tests taken at the end of the course showed the following average achievements :—

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----|-------|------------|
| 1. | Two Standing Broad Jumps | ... | Boys | 14ft. |
| | | | Girls | 12ft. 3in. |
| 2. | One Long Hop | ... | Boys | 7ft. 9in. |
| | | | Girls | 7ft. 3in. |

The exposition of physical training by these classes at the Juvenile Organisations Committee's annual display was effective and the standard of work high.

Technical College Physical Training Classes.—These were held at John Gulson School (men and women), Stoke Park Secondary School (women), and King Henry VIII. School (men).

These classes are adult classes and provide an opportunity for the regular toning up of the body through physical exercise, games and dancing. The work is suitable for those engaged in sedentary occupations, in whom stimulation of the muscular functions is most beneficial.

The accommodation for this work is inadequate and the need for a central gymnasium, run in close proximity to other Technical College classes, is felt by students wishing to attend more than one class.

Further Instruction for Teachers.—A course of six lessons for teachers of children aged 9—10 years was held early in the year, and more recently a course of six lecture-demonstrations on general activity work was completed.

Familiarity with the details and effect of the exercises leads to greater appreciation of the value of the training for growing children, and the good attendance of teachers at these courses is

evidence of their readiness to cope with the changing ideas and methods of physical education.

In order to help teachers to prepare for special physical training work in the senior schools, the Education Committee paid the fees of one male teacher and two women teachers at the 1930 Scarborough Summer School for physical training.

The Coventry Elementary Schools' Athletic Association.—This is a flourishing organisation conducted voluntarily by teachers for the promotion of a high standard of attainment in games and athletics.

During the 1930 season, the Swimming Gala, the inter-schools Sports' Day, the Whitsuntide Camp at Dymchurch, and the Shield Competitions were arranged and successfully carried out by this Association."

11. Provision of Meals.

A few cases of underfeeding, where neither parents nor teachers have applied for school meals, have been met with and reported.

The School Medical Officers have inspected the premises and arrangements during meal times.

The Wheatley Street Special School was again used as a Centre and meals were provided there during the year.

The total number of meals supplied was 1,523; of these, 146 were for children attending elementary schools, and 1,377 for those in attendance at the Wheatley Street Special School. The number of elementary school children receiving meals at any one time varied from 1 to 5.

Centaur Road Open-Air School.—During the year, 4,987 meals were supplied; of these, 4,734 were given on payment of 2/- per week, and 253 were supplied free of cost to necessitous cases attending this school.

12. School Baths.

The special school for mental defectives is the only elementary school in Coventry provided with a bath. It is to be hoped that in time shower baths for children in the elementary schools may be available.

13. Co-operation of Parents.

Parents are very welcome at the routine medical inspection of their children. Their presence shows a commendable interest in the work, and, moreover, parents are able to furnish the medical inspector with indispensable information as to the family history, past illnesses and like matters.

Parents' Percentage Attendance.

| | Number Examined | Attendances by Parents | Percentage Attendances |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Entrants: | | | |
| Boys | 1451 | 1248 | 86·0 |
| Girls | 1469 | 1305 | 88·7 |
| Totals .. | 2920 | 2551 | 87·3 |
| Intermediates | | | |
| Boys | 1102 | 783 | 71·1 |
| Girls | 1090 | 782 | 71·7 |
| Totals .. | 2192 | 1565 | 71·4 |
| Leavers: | | | |
| Boys | 1185 | 448 | 37·8 |
| Girls | 1078 | 587 | 54·4 |
| Totals .. | 2263 | 1035 | 45·8 |

14. Co-operation of Teachers.

As in previous years, teachers in the various schools have accorded valuable assistance and cordial co-operation to the school medical workers. Their keen interest in matters concerning the health of their charges is highly commendable. They fully recognise that a well child is most receptive of knowledge.

15. Co-operation of School Attendance Officers.

During 1930, as in the past, the school attendance officers have proved themselves helpful and eager participants in the school medical scheme. They can be of service in many ways, and they have never been found wanting.

16. Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

Again we have to record our thanks to the City Aid Society, as they have been very helpful to us, in spite of the fact that we now have our own Open-Air Boarding School for delicate children.

During the year, 30 children have been referred to them for Convalescent Home treatment at the seaside and elsewhere for varying periods.

The help of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is occasionally asked and obtained.

A number of crippled children have been referred to the "Dunsmoor" Orthopædic Clinic, and to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, and the results of the treatment given have been gratifying.

17. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.

See Table III., page 197.

The table following gives the distribution of exceptional children in the area in Institutions, Certified Schools, etc., at the close of the year under review :—

| Institution | Total. |
|--|--------|
| Totally Blind :— | |
| Royal Institution for the Blind, Birmingham | 3 |
| Partially Blind :— | |
| Royal Institute for the Blind, Norwood | 1 |
| Deaf :— | |
| Royal Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Derby | 1 |
| Royal Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Birmingham .. | 11 |
| Feeble-minded :— | |
| Wheatley Street Special School, Coventry | 67 |
| Bigod's Hall, Dunmow, Essex | 1 |
| Epileptics :— | |
| Lingfield Epileptic Colony | 1 |
| Physically Defective :— | |
| Memorial Sanatorium, Hertford Hill, Warwick | 19 |
| St. Vincent's Orthopædic Hospital, Middlesex | 2 |
| Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, Northamptonshire .. | 3 |
| Paybody Home, Allesley, Coventry | 2 |
| Corley Residential Open-Air School, Nr. Coventry .. | 59 |
| Roof class, Centaur Road Girls' School, Coventry .. | 37 |
| Total | 207 |

During the year 24 children were "notified" to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

Wheatley Street Special School.

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|--|-------|--------|--------|
| (1) Number of Children who have left the School since 1910 | 152 | 146 | 298 |
| (2) Number who:— | | | |
| (a) Have since died | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| (b) Are known to be incapable by reason of mental defect of undertaking employment | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| (c) Are in attendance at an Institution for further education:— | | | |
| (1) Deaf and Dumb School | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| (2) Blind School | .. | .. | .. |
| (3) Private School | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| (d) Are in any other Institution:— | | | |
| (1) Asylum | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| (2) Workhouse | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| (3) Epileptic Colony | .. | .. | .. |
| (4) Homes for Mental Defectives .. | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| (5) Other Institutions | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| (3) Number who are employed in:— | | | |
| (a) Industrial or manual work | 42 | 15 | 57 |
| (b) Agricultural or rural work | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) Domestic work | .. | 30 | 30 |
| (d) Commercial, professional | .. | .. | .. |
| (e) Casual work | 22 | 10 | 32 |
| (4) Number untraced or left the City | 18 | 13 | 31 |
| (5) Returned to Elementary Schools | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| (6) Unemployed | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| (7) Excluded, unable to profit | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| (8) Unable to attend owing to distance | 1 | .. | 1 |
| (9) Ill health | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (10) To Open-Air School | 1 | — | 1 |

The Special School for Mentally Defective Children, Wheatley Street.

Miss P. E. Tuft, Headmistress of the above school, furnishes the following report:—

“ At the close of the year there were 67 children on the books, and during the year 22 children were admitted—10 girls and 12 boys; and 30 children left—18 girls and 12 boys.

On a recent visit to the school, a college student asked, ‘ Is personal hygiene taught here? and how do you teach it? ’ Yes, personal hygiene is taught. Had the second question been, ‘ When is it taught? ’ the reply would have been, from the opening of school to its close; for anyone who has had charge of mental defectives knows that they become untidy and dirty quicker than any other children.

The mental defective has to be taught personal hygiene by

rote memory. 'Without memory the whole structure of our mental life would go.' The majority of our children have unreliable or unbalanced memories, so by force of repetition good habits are taught.

Special lessons are given in :—

(1) Breathing, and the use of the handkerchief. (2) Cleanliness of the body and clothes. (3) The correct way to sit, stand and walk. (4) How to eat. (5) Fresh air and sunshine. (6) Play and exercise. (7) Sleep.

These lessons leave impressions on a few, but it is the constant repetition of such duties as the following which prove of lasting value :—

9-15 a.m. : (a) Windows opened in all rooms; (b) Two children tidy the front of school; (c) Disinfectant is placed in bowls; (d) Tissue paper is renewed for use instead of handkerchiefs, and placed in bags in lavatory. 9-30 a.m. : Registers and prayers. 9-35 a.m. : Hands, faces, hair, teeth, boots and clothes inspected.

The mirror which hangs in the hall has proved a most helpful factor. The school bath is a practical lesson too. The hair brushes and combs, and the boot brushes are kept in boxes made by the boys in the work room.

It is true to say that most of the children who have passed through the Special School in recent years have not forgotten the lessons in cleanliness.

From time to time the old boys and girls come to see us, and what joy they show when they receive praise for their continued tidyness and cleanliness.

The work in the kitchen, the washing of tablecloths, towels and dusters, and the preparing of the mid-day meal give valuable training for the elder girls.

The number of free dinners for our children during the year numbered 1,377, and for poor children attending the various elementary schools 146.

There has not been any change in the curriculum since last year."

18. Nursery Schools.

Full reports were made to the Committee during 1930 on the subject of nursery classes in infant schools. It was suggested

that such classes be inaugurated in the Red Lane and St. Michael's Schools. The whole position was sympathetically explored, but considerations of cost were deemed to preclude action during the year under review.

19. Secondary Schools.

Dr. Moir remarks as follows :—

“ The only special feature of the medical inspections at Stoke Park School was that, for the first time girls over 16 were included in the medical examination. Time permitting, it is hoped to continue this practice in future and to extend it to Barr's Hill School.

An unfortunate feature in the last-named school is the habit the girls have of wearing habitually indoors the shoes intended to be worn only during physical training lessons. At the medical inspection, it was essayed to alter this fashion, but on the succeeding re-examination no gratifying result was observed. This failure does not arise from the mothers' indifference to the habit, but rather from a disapproval of the indoors shoes prescribed as part of the school uniform.

With the appointment of a Junior Mistress of Physical Training at Barr's Hill School, it should now be possible for those pupils who require them to receive appropriate remedial exercises for the simpler defects.”

20. Continuation Schools.

None now exists in the City.

21. Employment of Children and Young Persons.

Mr. W. H. Turner, the Welfare Officer, furnishes the following report relating to the year ended December 31st, 1930 :—

“ In accordance with the terms of the Employment of Children Bye-Laws, it is illegal to employ a child under the age of 12 years, while children between the ages of 12 and 14 years can be employed only after fulfilling certain conditions as to hours of employment and the nature of the occupation. Certain occupations, which are considered detrimental either to the child's health or morals, are prohibited. All children registered for employment have also to obtain a satisfactory medical report from the School Medical Officer.

Children Employed in Occupations Notifiable under Bye-Laws.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| At the end of 1929 the number of employed children registered in accordance with the Bye-Laws was | 195 |
| During the year 1930 the number of fresh registrations was | 229 |
| | <hr/> 424 |
| The number of children who left employment or attained the age limit (14 years) was | 243 |
| | <hr/> |
| Number of employed children registered on the 31st December, 1930 | 181 |
| | <hr/> |

As in previous years, the majority of these children are engaged in the delivery of goods in connection with the wholesale and retail distributive trades.

In addition to the above, a fair number of children are also employed in various occupations during the Bank Holiday Pleasure Fairs. Such employment has, of course, to be in accordance with the provisions of the Bye-Laws, but owing to the casual nature of the employment a certain amount of difficulty is experienced in enforcing the regulations.

Street Trading.

Under the Bye-Laws no boy under 15 and no girl under 16 is permitted to engage in street trading; a boy between 15 and 16 years must obtain a licence, issued by the Local Education Authority, for this purpose.

At the end of 1929 the number of boys registered in this way was one. During 1930 two fresh licences were issued and three surrendered. Thus, at the end of 1930 no licence was in existence for street trading.

Licences to Children for Stage Performances.

The Education Act, 1921, provides that no child shall take part in performances in places of public entertainment unless furnished with a licence issued in accordance with the Special Rules of the Board of Education. The licence is granted by the Local Education Authority in whose area the child lives, and is valid in England and Wales. No licences were granted during 1930 on behalf of Coventry children.

It is also the duty of the Local Education Authority to see that the conditions of such licences are observed by licencees visiting the area. The majority of children who visit the City for the purpose of stage performances come in troupes. During the year 5 licensed children visited the City. Visits were paid to the theatres and apartments, and all the conditions of the licences issued under the Entertainment Rules of the Board of Education were duly complied with.

Further supervision was provided by visits to places of amusement. During the year 9 such visits were made.

Juvenile Employment.

The following extracts are taken from the Report of the Juvenile Employment Committee for the year ended 31st July, 1930 :—

Trade during the year has not been so good as during the previous twelve months, and the effect of this is shown by the increased number of claimants to benefit and the increased amount paid in Unemployment Insurance Benefit.

The number of vacancies notified during the year was slightly less than in the previous year, and, although the value of the Committee's work cannot be expressed in terms of the actual number of placings, it is interesting to observe that, in spite of the bad state of trade, more juveniles were placed in situations than in the previous year.

Co-operation with Schools.

The procedure for co-operation between the Elementary Schools and the Bureau has been continued.

During the year, Head Teachers forwarded confidential report cards in respect of 1,104 boys and 1,188 girls leaving school. **An extract from the records of the School Medical Service is entered on these cards, and is found extremely useful by officers of the Bureau when advising as to the suitability or otherwise of a particular occupation.**

The number of children who left school and in respect of whom report cards were received during the previous year was 1,170 boys and 1,209 girls.

As in previous years, officers of the Bureau have visited the schools and interviewed as many as possible of the leavers with reference to their future employment.

In the majority of cases it was found that situations had been secured before the children left school. In other cases efforts were made to secure situations as soon as possible, but, where this was found impossible, continued attendance at school was recommended.

Generally speaking, within a few weeks after each school term very few school leavers are unemployed, except those who wish to be placed in specialised occupations. It is not always possible to place such boys and girls in situations for which it is considered they would be most suitable, and, unfortunately, several have had to accept other types of work.

When making the visits, officers of the Bureau give information of the opportunities available at the Evening Schools, Technical College, School of Art, etc., for obtaining instruction in subjects appertaining to particular occupations, and it is pleasing to note that the number of children attending the various Evening Schools is increasing.

Although similar visits are not paid to Secondary Schools, the number of scholars who, on leaving those schools, have attended the Bureau for information has increased.

Apprentices.

Your Committee have continued to do all in their power to encourage entrance into indentured apprenticeships.

Unemployment Insurance.

The number of Unemployment Insurance Books issued during the period from 1st August, 1929, to 31st July, 1930, was 3,755 (2,002 to boys and 1,753 to girls), an increase of 157 over the corresponding period of last year.

These books are exchanged annually at the close of the Insurance year (at the beginning of July) and form the basis upon which grant is paid by the Ministry of Labour towards the expenses of administration incurred by the Local Education Authority in carrying out the duties of the Scheme relating to Unemployment Insurance. The amount paid in unemployment benefit during the year was £1,597, an increase of £953 as compared with last year. The largest amount paid for one week was £132 4s. 8d. (Week ended 23-7-30).

The claims to benefit show an increase of over 100 per cent. compared with those of last year. The increase is larger in the case of girls than of boys, and is attributable chiefly to the shortage of work at a local Artificial Silk factory.

During the period under review, a new Unemployment Insurance Act came into operation. Under this Act, the onus of the responsibility of proving that a claimant is not genuinely seeking work is placed on the Bureau. It is doubtful, however, whether this provision has tended materially to increase the number of claims to benefit, as it is found that the great majority of juveniles are very anxious to obtain employment as soon as possible.

Under the previous Act, benefit at the rate of 6/- and 5/- per week for boys and girls respectively was paid. Under the new Act, the rate of benefit paid to boys and girls under 17 years of age remains unaltered, but to those of 17 years of age it has been increased 50 per cent.

Under the new Act, juveniles cannot receive benefit until 30 contributions have been made, which means that, at the earliest, a juvenile must be approaching the age of 17 years before a claim to benefit can be made.

Conclusion.

It is pleasing to note that certain employers now have an arrangement whereby they engage juveniles through the channel of the Bureau only, and if more employers would adopt this course and give the Bureau the opportunity of rendering them real assistance, it would, at the same time, enable the Bureau to keep in closer touch with boys and girls entering on their industrial career.

22. Miscellaneous.

During the year, 112 candidates for scholarships were examined, and 78 children were examined in connexion with mental deficiency.

Appended are full statistical tables as required by the Board of Education.

APPENDIX.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections (*see note a*)
Year ending 31st December, 1930.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|------|
| Number of Code Group Inspections (<i>see note b</i>). | | | | | |
| ENTRANTS | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2920 |
| INTERMEDIATES | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2192 |
| LEAVERS | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2263 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 7375 |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| Number of other Routine Inspections | .. | | | | 771 |
| (<i>see note c</i>). | | | | | |

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|----|------|
| Number of Special Inspections | .. | .. | 3513 |
| (<i>see note d</i>). | | | |
| Number of Re-inspections | .. | .. | 4477 |
| (<i>see note e</i>). | | | |
| TOTAL | | | 7990 |

Notes on Table I. see page 206.

Table II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended
31st December, 1930.

| DEFECT OR DISEASE. | ROUTINE INSPECTIONS. | | SPECIAL INSPECTIONS. | |
|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | No. of Defects. | | No. of Defects. | |
| | Requiring treatment. | Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. | Requiring treatment. | Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. |
| Malnutrition | 4 | .. | 26 | .. |
| Uncleanliness (See Table IV., Group V.) | page | | | |
| Ringworm—Scalp .. | 1 | .. | 11 | .. |
| Body .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. |
| Skin { Scabies | 17 | .. | 33 | .. |
| Impetigo | 25 | .. | 399 | .. |
| Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) | 50 | 1 | 23 | 3 |
| Blepharitis | 61 | .. | 23 | 7 |
| Conjunctivitis | 9 | .. | 3 | 1 |
| Keratitis | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Eye { Corneal Opacities | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Defective Vision | 510 | 179 | 519 | 183 |
| Squint | 44 | 8 | 24 | 8 |
| Other Conditions | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Defective Hearing | 14 | 40 | 16 | 3 |
| Ear { Otitis Media | 31 | 4 | 13 | 5 |
| Other Ear Diseases | 193 | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| Nose { Enlarged Tonsils only | 316 | 341 | 307 | 155 |
| and { Adenoids only | 24 | 88 | 85 | 77 |
| Throat { Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids | 214 | 127 | 147 | 11 |
| Other Conditions | 43 | 12 | 19 | 7 |
| Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) | 1 | 8 | 13 | 5 |
| Defective Speech | 2 | 14 | 5 | 7 |
| Teeth—Dental Diseases (see note a) .. | 868 | .. | 899 | 10 |
| (See Table IV., Group IV.) | | | | |
| Heart and Circulation { Heart Disease— | | | | |
| Organic | 2 | 35 | 13 | 6 |
| Functional | .. | 13 | 5 | 1 |
| Anæmia | 1 | 3 | 10 | 3 |
| Bronchitis | 31 | 61 | 32 | 1 |
| Lungs { Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases | 5 | 5 | 11 | 1 |
| Pulmonary - | | | | |
| Definite | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Suspected | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Non-Pulmonary | | | | |
| Glands | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Spine | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hip | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Bones and Joints | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Skin | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Forms | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nervous System { Epilepsy | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Chorea | 1 | 2 | 15 | .. |
| Other Conditions | .. | .. | 12 | 1 |
| Deformities { Rickets | 1 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| Spinal Curvature | 5 | 2 | 10 | .. |
| Other Forms | 120 | 46 | 52 | 2 |
| Other Defects and Diseases | 82 | 34 | 182 | 37 |

Notes on Table II. see page 206.

B.—Number of Individual Children (*see note b*) found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

| Group. | Number of Children. | | Percentage of Children found to require Treatment. (see note d). |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Inspected. (see note c). | Found to require Treatment. | |
| CODE GROUPS: | | | |
| Entrants | 2920 | 509 | 17·4 |
| Intermediates | 2192 | 437 | 19·9 |
| Leavers | 2263 | 512 | 22·6 |
| TOTALS .. | 7375 | 1458 | 19·8 |
| Other Routine Inspections | 771 | 177 | 22·9 |

Notes on Table II. *see page 206.*

Table III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area (see note a).

| | Boys | Girls. | Total. |
|---|------|--------|--------|
| Blind (see note b). | | | |
| (i.) <i>Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.</i> | | | |
| Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind .. | — | 3 | 3 |
| Attending Public Elementary Schools (see note c) .. | — | — | — |
| At other Institutions | — | — | — |
| At no School or Institution | — | — | — |
| (ii.) <i>Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.</i> | | | |
| Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind .. | — | 1 | 1 |
| Attending Public Elementary Schools (see note c) .. | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| At other Institutions | — | — | — |
| At no School or Institution | — | — | — |
| Deaf (see note d). | | | |
| (i.) <i>Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.</i> | | | |
| Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf .. | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Attending Public Elementary Schools (see note c) .. | — | — | — |
| At other Institutions | — | — | — |
| At no School or Institution | — | — | — |
| (ii.) <i>Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.</i> | | | |
| Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf .. | — | — | — |
| Attending Public Elementary Schools (see note c) .. | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| At other Institutions | — | — | — |
| At no School or Institution | — | — | — |
| Mentally Defective. | | | |
| <i>Feebleminded</i> (see note e). | | | |
| Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children .. | 40 | 27 | 67 |
| Attending Public Elementary Schools (see note c) .. | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| At other Institutions | 1 | — | 1 |
| At no School or Institution | 1 | — | 1 |
| <i>Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.</i> | | | |
| Feebleminded | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| Imbeciles | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Idiots | — | 1 | 1 |
| Epileptics. | | | |
| <i>Suffering from severe epilepsy</i> (see note f). | | | |
| Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics .. | 1 | — | 1 |
| In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools .. | — | — | — |
| Attending Public Elementary Schools (see note c) .. | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| At no School or Institution | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| <i>Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe</i> (see note g). | | | |
| Attending Public Elementary Schools (see note c) .. | 19 | 15 | 34 |
| At no School or Institution | — | — | — |

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---|-------|--------|--------|
| Physically Defective. | | | |
| <i>Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis (see note h).</i> | | | |
| *At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| At other Institutions | — | — | — |
| At no School or Institution | — | — | — |
| <i>Non-infections but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis (see note h).</i> | | | |
| *At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools | — | — | — |
| At Certified Day Open-Air Schools | — | — | — |
| At Public Elementary Schools (see note c) | — | — | — |
| At other Institutions | — | — | — |
| At no School or Institution | — | — | — |
| <i>Delicate Children (see note h).</i> | | | |
| At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools | 29 | 30 | 59 |
| At Certified Day Open-Air Schools | 14 | 23 | 37 |
| At Public Elementary Schools (see note c) | 209 | 203 | 412 |
| At other Institutions | — | — | — |
| At no School or Institution | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| <i>Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis (see note h).</i> | | | |
| *At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| At Public Elementary Schools (see note c) | — | — | — |
| At other Institutions | — | — | — |
| At no School or Institution | — | — | — |
| <i>Crippled Children (see note h).</i> | | | |
| At Certified Hospital Schools | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| At Certified Residential Cripple Schools | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| At Certified Day Cripple Schools | — | — | — |
| At Public Elementary Schools (see note c) | 83 | 64 | 147 |
| At other Institutions | — | — | — |
| At no School or Institution | 3 | 3 | 6 |

* 17 Patients in Hertford Hill Sanatorium attended School.

Notes on Table III. see page 207.

Table IV.—Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1930 (*see note a*).

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

| Disease or Defect. | Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year. | | |
|--|--|------------|--------|
| | Under the Authority's Scheme (<i>see note b</i>). | Otherwise. | Total. |
| Skin :— | | | |
| Ringworm—Scalp | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| Ringworm Body | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| Scabies | 46 | 4 | 50 |
| Impetigo | 424 | .. | 424 |
| Other Skin Diseases | 46 | .. | 46 |
| Minor Eye Defects | 186 | .. | 186 |
| Minor Ear Defects (<i>see note c</i>) .. | 273 | .. | 273 |
| Miscellaneous | 84 | .. | 84 |
| Totals .. | 1087 | 17 | 1104 |

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

| Defect or Disease. | Number of Defects dealt with. | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------|--------|
| | Under the Authority's Scheme (<i>see note b</i>). | Submitted to refraction by private practitioner, or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme | Otherwise | Totals |
| Errors of Refraction (including Squint) .. | 800 | .. | .. | 800 |
| Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes .. | 67 | .. | .. | 67 |
| Totals .. | 867 | .. | .. | 867 |

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 800

(b) Otherwise —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme .. 789 (32 purchased by Educa-

(b) Otherwise — tion Committee).

Total cases referred for refraction 1023

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

| NUMBER OF DEFECTS. | | | | |
|--|---|--------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Received operative Treatment. | | | Received other forms of Treatment. | Total number Treated. |
| Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital (<i>see note b</i>). | By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. | Total. | | |
| 363 | 58 | 421 | .. | 421 |

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist: (b) Found to require treatment 7915

Routine Age Groups.

Aged 6 1878

,, 7 1804

,, 8 2341

,, 9 2482

8505

Specials (*see note d*) 1105

Total .. 9610

(c) Actually treated 4561
(including 1105 specials)(d) Re-treated during the year
as the result of periodical
examination (*see note e*) 1590

| | |
|--|-------|
| (2) Half-days devoted to Inspection | 80 |
| ,, ,, Treatment | 791 |
| | 871 |
| (3) Attendances made by children for treatment | 6822 |
| (4) Fillings, Permanent Teeth | 3311 |
| ,, Temporary Teeth | 265 |
| | 3576 |
| (5) Extractions, Permanent Teeth | 870 |
| ,, Temporary Teeth | 9382 |
| | 10252 |
| (6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions | — |
| (7) Other operations, Permanent Teeth | 276 |
| ,, ,, Temporary Teeth | 14 |
| | 290 |

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS (*see note f*).

- (i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses 10
- (ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses 23652
- (iii.) Number of individual children found unclean 4640
- (iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority Nil
- (v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—
- (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 .. Nil
- (b) Under School Attendance Byelaws .. Nil

Notes on Table IV. Groups I. to V., see page 208.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

**Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections, Year ending
31st December, 1930** (*see note a*).**A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS**

| | | | |
|---|----|----|-----|
| Number of Code Group Inspections (<i>see note b</i>). | | | |
| ENTRANTS (aged 10 and 11 years) | .. | .. | 118 |
| INTERMEDIATES (aged 12 years) | .. | .. | 93 |
| LEAVERS (aged 13 to 16 years) | .. | .. | 588 |
| | | | — |
| TOTAL | .. | | 799 |
| | | | — |
| Number of other Routine Inspections (<i>see note c</i>) | | | — |

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

| | | |
|---|----|-----|
| Number of Special Inspections (<i>see note d</i>) | .. | 73 |
| Number of Re-inspections (<i>see note e</i>) | .. | 30 |
| | | — |
| TOTAL | .. | 103 |
| | | — |

Notes on Table I. see page 206.

Table II.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1930.

| DEFECT OR DISEASE. | | | | ROUTINE INSPECTIONS. | | SPECIAL INSPECTIONS. | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|---------|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| | | | | No. of Defects. | | No. of Defects. | |
| | | | | Requiring treatment. | Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. | Requiring treatment. | Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment. |
| Malnutrition | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Uncleanliness | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Skin | { | Ringworm— | Scalp.. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | Body.. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Scabies .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Impetigo.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. |
| Eye | { | Blepharitis .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Conjunctivitis .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Keratitis .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Corneal Opacities .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Defective Vision .. | .. | 77 | 24 | .. | .. |
| | | Squint .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ear | { | Other Conditions .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Defective Hearing .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | | Otitis Media .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | | Other Ear Diseases .. | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. |
| Nose and Throat | { | Enlarged Tonsils only .. | .. | 7 | 9 | .. | .. |
| | | Adenoids only .. | .. | 2 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | | Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids .. | .. | 8 | 8 | .. | .. |
| | | Other Conditions .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Defective Speech | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Teeth—Dental Diseases (<i>see note a</i>) .. | | | | 151 | .. | .. | .. |
| Heart and Circulation | { | Heart Disease— | | | | | |
| | | Organic .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | | Functional .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | | Anæmia .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lungs | { | Bronchitis .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tuberculosis | { | Pulmonary— | | | | | |
| | | Definite .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Suspected .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Non-Pulmonary— | | | | | |
| | | Glands .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Spine .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Hip .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Other Bones and Joints .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nervous System | { | Skin.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Other Forms .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Epilepsy .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Chorea .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Deformities | { | Other Conditions .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Rickets .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Spinal Curvature .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Defects and Diseases | { | Other Forms .. | .. | 76 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | .. |

Notes on Table II. see page 206.

B. —Number of individual children (*see note b*) found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

| Group. | Number of Children. | | Percentage of Children found to require Treatment (see note d). |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | Inspected. (see note c). | Found to require Treatment | |
| CODE GROUPS : | | | |
| Entrants | 118 | 29 | 24·6 |
| Intermediates | 93 | 33 | 35·5 |
| Leavers | 588 | 166 | 28·2 |
| TOTALS .. | 799 | 228 | 28·5 |
| Other Routine Inspections | .. | .. | .. |

Notes on Table II. *see page 206.*

Table III. —Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area (*see note a*).

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|--|-------|--------|--------|
| Physically Defective. | | | |
| <i>Crippled Children (<i>see note h</i>).</i> | | | |
| At Certified Hospital Schools | — | — | — |
| At Certified Residential Cripple Schools | — | — | — |
| At Certified Day Cripple Schools | — | — | — |
| At Secondary Schools (<i>see note c</i>) | — | 6 | 6 |
| At other Institutions | — | — | — |
| At no School or Institution | — | — | — |

Notes on Table III. *see page 207.*

**Table IV.—Return of Defects treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1930.**

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

NIL.

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

| Defect or Disease. | Number of Defects dealt with. | | | |
|---|---|---|------------|--------|
| | Under the Authority's Scheme, (see note b) | Submitted to refraction by private prac- titioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. | Otherwise. | Total. |
| Errors of Refraction (including Squint) .. | 33 | .. | .. | 33 |
| Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes | 3 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Totals .. | 36 | .. | .. | 36 |

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme 33

(b) Otherwise —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme 33

(b) Otherwise —

Total cases referred for refraction 36

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

| NUMBER OF DEFECTS. | | | | |
|---|---|--------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Received Operative Treatment. | | | Received other forms of Treatment. | Total number Treated. |
| Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital. | By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. | Total. | | |
| 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of children who were :—

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----|
| (a) Inspected by the Dentist : | (b) Found to require treatment | 66 |
| Routine Age Groups Nil. | (c) Actually treated | 66 |
| Specials (<i>see note d</i>) 66 | (d) Re-treated (<i>see note e</i>) .. | — |

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| (2) Half-days devoted to Inspection | .. | .. | .. | .. | — |
| „ „ Treatment | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|-----|
| (3) Attendances made by children for treatment | .. | .. | .. | 166 |
|--|----|----|----|-----|

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| (4) Fillings, Permanent Teeth | .. | .. | .. | 123 |
| „ Temporary Teeth | .. | .. | .. | — |
| | | | | 123 |

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| (5) Extractions, Permanent Teeth | .. | .. | .. | 48 |
| „ Temporary Teeth | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| | | | | 65 |

| | | |
|--|----|---|
| (6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions .. | .. | — |
|--|----|---|

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| (7) Other operations, Permanent Teeth | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| „ „ Temporary Teeth | .. | .. | .. | — |
| | | | | 18 |

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS (*see note f*).

- (i.) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses Nil.
- (ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses Nil.
- (iii.) Number of individual children found unclean Nil.
- (iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority Nil.
- (v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—
- | | |
|--|------|
| (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 .. | Nil. |
| (b) Under School Attendance Byelaws .. | Nil. |

Notes on Table IV., Groups I. to V. see page 208.

NOTES ON TABLE I.

(a) The return refers to a complete calendar year.

(b) This heading relates solely to the routine medical inspection of the three ordinary age groups, *i.e.*, to medical inspection carried out:—

(i) in compliance with Article 7 of the Consolidated Regulations relating to Special Services—Grant Regulations No. 19;

(ii) on the school premises (or at a place specially sanctioned by the Board under Article 44 (*h*) of the Code);

(iii) for the purpose of making a report on each child on the lines of the approved Schedule set out in Circular 582.

(c) Under this heading are recorded *routine* inspections, if any, of children who do not fall under the three code age-groups, *e.g.*, *routine* inspections of a fourth age-group or of other groups of children, as distinct from those who are individually selected on account of some suspected ill-health for "Special" Inspection.

(d) A Special Inspection is a medical inspection by the School Medical Officer himself or by one of the Medical Officers on his staff of a child specially selected or referred for such inspection, *i.e.*, not inspected at a routine medical inspection as defined above. Such children may be selected by the Medical Officer during a visit to the School or may be referred to him by the Teachers, School Nurses, Attendance Officers, Parents, or otherwise. It is immaterial for the purpose of this heading whether the children are inspected at the School or at the Inspection Clinic or elsewhere. If a child happens to come before the School Medical Officer for special inspection during a year in which it falls into one of the routine groups, its routine inspection should be entered in Part A. of Table I., and its special inspection in Part B. The inspection to be recorded under the heading of special inspections should be only the first inspection of the child so referred for a particular defect. If a child who has been specially inspected for one defect is subsequently specially inspected for another defect, such subsequent inspection should be recorded as a Special Inspection and not as a Re-inspection.

(e) Under this heading the medical inspections are entered of children who as the result of a routine or special inspection come up later on for subsequent re-inspection, whether at the School or at the Inspection Clinic. The first inspection in every case is entered as a routine or special inspection as the case may be. Every subsequent inspection of the same defect is entered as a re-inspection.

Care is taken to see that nothing is included under the head of special inspections or re-inspections except such inspections as are defined above. Attendances for treatment by a Nurse, or for examinations by anyone other than a Doctor on the staff of the School Medical Service, should not be recorded as medical inspections. If however at any such attendance a child is also examined by one of the Authority's Medical Officers, this should be recorded as a special inspection or re-inspection as the case may be, even if treatment is also given; but such attendance may also of course be recorded as an attendance for treatment.

NOTES ON TABLE II.

(a) The figures included in this space refer to the findings of the *Medical Officer* and not those resulting from dental inspection in the schools by the School Dentist. The findings of the School Dentist are recorded in Table IV., Group IV.

(b) No individual child is counted more than once in this part of Table II., *i.e.*, under B, even if it is found to be suffering from more than one defect.

(c) The figures in this column will of course be the same as those given in Table I. A.

(d) The figure in this column is the percentage of the figure in column (3) of that in column (2)

NOTES ON TABLE III.

(a) This Table is a return of all children in the area for whom the Local Education Authority are responsible and who (except in the case of children suffering from epilepsy which is not severe), have been ascertained to be blind, deaf, defective or epileptic within the meaning of Part V. of the Education Act, 1921. It is the statutory duty of every Local Education Authority formally to ascertain all defective children in their area irrespective of the actual provision now made for their instruction in Special Schools. It is assumed that every Authority will have a complete list of such children compiled from returns made continuously during the year and kept constantly up to date. In order to secure uniformity, Authorities are requested to make up this Table from their list of defective children as it stands on the last day of each calendar year.

Children who are living in residential schools in the area but who come from other areas, should not be included in this Table; but children should be included who are living in residential schools outside the area and who are being maintained there by the Authority.

For the purpose of this Table, no child has been included whose defect has not been ascertained by the School Medical Officer or a medical member of the Authority's staff.

The definitions of defective children as given in the Act are as follows and must be very carefully borne in mind.

A blind child is a child who is too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children.

A deaf child is a child who is too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school.

Mentally and Physically Defective children are children who, not being imbecile and not being merely dull and backward, are defective, that is to say, children who by reason of mental or physical defect are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary public elementary schools, but are not incapable by reason of that defect of receiving benefit from instruction in such special classes or schools as under Part V. of the Act may be provided for defective children.

Epileptic children are children who, not being idiots or imbeciles, are unfit by reason of severe epilepsy to attend the ordinary public elementary schools.

(b) For the purpose of this Return the Board require that children who are blind within the meaning of the Act should be divided into two categories, i.e., (1) those who are totally blind or so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a school or class for totally blind children, and (2) those who though they cannot read ordinary school books, or cannot read them without injury to their eyesight, have such power of vision that they can appropriately be taught in a school or class for the partially blind.

It should be understood that children who are able by means of suitable glasses to read the ordinary school books used by children without fatigue or injury to their vision, are not included in this Table.

(c) It should be understood that none of the children in this Table (except children suffering from epilepsy which is not severe) ordinarily attend public elementary schools. When the heading is retained, it is merely because at present the insufficiency of Special School accommodation makes it impossible to do better for some defective children than to allow them to attend the ordinary school. No space is left for entry of children with infectious pulmonary tuberculosis attending public elementary schools as these children should of course be promptly excluded from such schools.

(d) Children who are deaf within the meaning of the Act are classified for the purpose of this Table as (1) totally deaf or so deaf that they can only be appropriately taught in a school or class for the totally deaf, and (2) partially deaf, i.e., those who can appropriately be taught in a school or class for the partially deaf.

(e) This category includes only those children for whose education and maintenance the Local Education Authority are responsible, and who are

not eligible for notification to the Local Control Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act.

(f) In this part of the Table only those children are included who are epileptic within the meaning of the Act.

For practical purposes the Board are of opinion that children who are subject to attacks of major epilepsy in school should be recorded as "severe" cases and excluded from ordinary public elementary schools.

(g) In this part of the Table is entered the remainder of the epileptic children in the area, *i.e.*, children whose disease is of such a kind as not to unfit them for attendance at an ordinary public elementary school.

(h) The exact classification of physically defective is admittedly a matter of difficulty. Valuable information, however, will be obtained if School Medical Officers will record these defective children as accurately as possible under the selected sub-headings, taking care that *no child is entered under more than one sub-heading*.

NOTES ON TABLE IV.

(a) The Table deals with all defects treated during the year, however they were brought to the Authority's notice, *i.e.*, whether by routine inspection, special inspection, or otherwise, during the year in question or previously.

(b) This heading includes all cases that received treatment under definite arrangements or agreements for treatment made by the Local Education Authority and sanctioned by the Board of Education under Sections 16 and 80 of the Education Act, 1921. Cases which, after being recommended for treatment or advised to obtain it, actually received treatment by private practitioners, or by means of direct application to Hospitals, or by the use of hospital tickets supplied by private persons, etc., are entered under other headings.

(c) If any treatment is given for more serious diseases of the ear (*e.g.*, operative treatment in hospital) it should not be recorded here but in the body of the School Medical Officer's Annual Report.

(d) The heading "Specials" in this Table relates to all children inspected by the School Dentist otherwise than in the course of the routine inspection of children in one of the age groups covered by the Authority's approved scheme, namely, to children specially selected by him, or referred by Medical Officers, Parents, Teachers, etc., on account of urgency. The number inspected in each age group is separately shown, as well as the total, but under "Specials" only the total number is given.

(e) It should be understood that all the cases entered under this head are also entered under head (c).

(f) A statement as to the arrangements made by the Local Education Authority for cleansing verminous children and a record of the cases in which legal proceedings were taken, is included in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report.

N.B.—Groups I.—V. above cover all the defects for which treatment is normally provided as part of the School Medical Service. Particulars as to the measures adopted by the Authority for providing treatment for other types of defect (*e.g.*, for orthopaedic treatment) or for securing improvement in types of defect which do not fall to be treated under the Authority's own scheme and for which the Authority neither incur expenditure nor accept any responsibility, together with a statement of the effect of the measures taken, is included in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report. It is convenient for such particulars to follow the headings of Table II.

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CITY OF COVENTRY.

POP. = POPULATION — 173,240
 B.R. = BIRTH RATE — 13.95
 D.R. = DEATH RATE — 9.6
 I.M.R. = INFANT MORTALITY RATE — 57.0

LONGFORD.

POP. — 0,365
 B.R. — 18.6
 O.R. — 10.8
 I.M.R. — 61.3

RADFORD.

POP. — 8,703
 B.R. — 23.3
 O.R. — 8.3
 I.M.R. — 84.0

FOLESHILL.

POP. — 10,748
 B.R. — 13.2
 O.R. — 8.0
 I.M.R. — 14.0

ST. PAULS.

POP. — 11,774
 B.R. — 8.8
 O.R. — 9.1
 I.M.R. — 8.5

HARNALL.

POP. — 12,222
 B.R. — 18.0
 O.R. — 9.9
 I.M.R. — 58.0

HILLFIELDS.

POP. — 12,842
 B.R. — 11.3
 O.R. — 9.0
 I.M.R. — 41.8

UPPER STOKE.

POP. — 12,245
 B.R. — 15.3
 O.R. — 8.8
 I.M.R. — 47.8

BABLAKE.

POP. — 13,098
 B.R. — 19.8
 O.R. — 14.9
 I.M.R. — 89.2

ST. MARY'S.

POP. — 11,590
 B.R. — 12.8
 O.R. — 13.8
 I.M.R. — 73.8

ALL SAINTS.

POP. — 12,857
 B.R. — 11.8
 D.R. — 12.9
 I.M.R. — 72.8

WESTWOOD.

POP. — 10,023
 B.R. — 15.0
 D.R. — 8.3
 I.M.R. — 79.4

LOWER STOKE.

POP. — 12,931
 B.R. — 13.1
 O.R. — 7.8
 I.M.R. — 70.5

GREY FRIARS.

POP. — 12,235
 B.R. — 13.8
 O.R. — 13.0
 I.M.R. — 35.2

CHEYLESMORE.

POP. — 11,477
 B.R. — 12.4
 O.R. — 8.8
 I.M.R. — 34.8

EARLSDON.

POP. — 10,542
 B.R. — 10.4
 O.R. — 7.0
 I.M.R. — 54.5

CITY OF BOV

POP. = POPULATION

B.R. = BIRTH RATE

D.R. = DEATH RATE

I.M.R. = INFANT MORTALITY